THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Vol. L[illegible] No 27—E J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. $1.50 per year in advance

NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, JUNE 1st, 1926.

Historical Society

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For funeral wreaths and flowers phone Napanee Marble Works. 23-c W. HOWITT.

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MILLINERY
The Small Hat is Still the Smart Hat
But individuality is emphasized in our collection of this year.
You are sure to find a model here to meet your every desire, so extensive and varied is the assortment.
Prices moderate.

LADIES' HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR
Silk, and Silk and Wool Hose, in all the popular Spring colors.
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Be measured for that new—
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Our complete line of new
Spring Fabrics And Fashions
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Tailored in our own workshop
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Men's and Boys' Wear
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COURT OF REVISION
Municipality of Bath.
Notice is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Village of Bath will be held in the Town Hall, on Monday, the 7th day of June, 1926, at the hour of 8 o'clock p.m., to hear and decide all appeals against the Assessment Roll of the said village for the year 1926.
All persons having business at the said court will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.
E. P. SHEPHARD,
Village Clerk.

FOR SALE—Chevrolet Touring Car in first class condition. C. L. BEDORE. 25

WANTED—General Servant, capable of taking full charge. Apply CATON'S RESTAURANT. 27-b

FOR SALE — Walnut pedestal table for living room or library. Apply MRS. J. GEALE DAY. 27-b

WOMAN WANTED—Every afternoon from two to five o'clock. Apply MRS. WILFRED WILSON, opposite Post Office. 27-ap

HOUSE FOR SALE—With barn, cow stable, hen house, drive house, pig pens, pasture field and a good garden. FLOYD WHITMARSH, Napanee, Ont.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Desirable frame house on Bridge street east, all modern conveniences. Apply on premises. BLAKE HUYCK. 25-cp

FOR SALE—Two storey brick dwelling, modern conveniences, newly decorated, garage. Apply to U. M. WILSON, Solicitor, Napanee, Ontario. 27-tf

WANTED TO BUY—A solid Mahogany dining table, antique preferred. Write full particulars to DR. ANGROVE, Bagot Street, Kingston. 22-ep

FOR SALE—House and 6 acres of land, just north of Vine's Corners. All good work land and lots of water. Apply to JOHN O'NEILL on the premises. 26-bp

WANTED—Live agent in each locality to handle high class line of Wallpapers—Paperhangers or merchants. Liberal commission. Prompt commission. Box 622.

ALWAYS a number of farms and houses in town for sale. Owners may also have property for sale at low terms. No sale, no charge. T. B. GERMAN, Barrister, Napanee, Ont. 6-tf

FOR SALE—Very commodious and up-to-date brick house and lot situate South Napanee, good barn, hen house, best of water, beautiful garden and attractive surroundings. Hard and soft water in kitchen also bath room. 3-5 of an acre of land. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 25-tf

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET—100 acres, Lot 1 in 3rd Con. of Camden, also 50 acres, Lot 5, in 4th Con. Camden. Well watered and fenced. Buildings in good repair. Apply to R. McCAIG, on premises, Selby P.O.

FOR SALE—One hundred acre farm, five miles from Picton on county road, close to church, school and cheese factory. Good buildings, good land, spring watered pasture, about six acres of wood. Price reasonable. Apply to IRVIN UNGER, Elmbrook, Ont. 45-tf

FARM FOR SALE—The vendors are now in a position to sell by private sale the following described farm: Part of lot No. 3 in the 6th concesson, Township of Richmond, containing 140 acres more or less, and part of west part of Lot No. 4 in the 7th concession, Township of Richmond, containing 15 acres more or less, being the farm known as the Joseph Lockridge farm. Dated November 27th, 1925. Apply to T. B. GERMAN, Barrister-at-law, Napanee, Ontario. 1-tf

NOTICE TO THE FARMERS

After fifty years actual experience farming in this county, and with a full line of the

BEST SEEDS and SEED GRAINS AVAILABLE IN STOCK

Bought at the very lowest possible prices, I feel that you would all be well advised to call and see me before purchasing your requirements for the coming season.

Our ALFALFA is specially selected and early purchased.

To my Telephone Subscribers
Would say the New Directories are here. Please call and get yours early.

Also further take notice that after the said 1st day of July, A.D., 1926, the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate and shall not be liable to any person of whose claims they shall not have received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

T. B. GERMAN,
Solicitor for the Executors.
Dated this 28th day of May, 1926.
27-d

ORANGE OATH IS A CONTRACT

WHAT CHIEF JUSTICE FINDS IN MAKING INJUNCTION PERPETUAL

Kingston, Ont., May 25—Chief Justice Meredith at the session of the Supreme Court granted the claim of the Grand Lodge of British America, asking for an injunction against Fred Sexsmith, of Lennox county, from publishing a book on "Orangeism Unfolded," his Lordship making the interlocutory injunction granted some months ago a perpetual injunction and at the same time ruling that the plaintiff must pay the costs of the court.

In his judgment, Chief Justice Meredith pointed out that Sexsmith had entered into a contract with the Orange Lodge by taking an oath not to reveal the secrets of the society, and by endeavoring to publish a book on "Orangeism Unfolded" was trying to break that contract.

Wall Finishes.
All the newest shades in Muresco and Alabastine, the popular wall finishes.
WILSON'S HARDWARE

"CARRYING ON"

The Mackenzie King Government, despite its limitation in not having a working majority in the House of Commons and in face of a hostile Senate, is "carrying on" in a manner deserving of the greatest credit. Watched at every move by a strong party greedy for power, Mr. King and his confrères are showing in parliament an alertness worthy of the best traditions of parliamentary proceedure in getting through the Commons legislation in strict accordance with the promises made in the speech from the throne. This was thought by many impossible on October 29, and still more so at the opening of parliament when the government's programme was set forth in very positive language.

The opposition, with a blare of trumpets, prophesied that within a few days they would be in the seats of the mighty, but they reckoned without Premier King who, on every occasion, assessed matters that his government is stronger today than ever, a fact recognized and resented by the opposition, and there is every reason to think that when the session closes the country will be fully reconciled to the present administration. Premier King has proved himself a real leader in bringing the country out of the dilemma that it found itself on October the 29th. He has proved his right to the confidence of the people by his earnestness and sincerity, and by his great ability in steering the ship of state through the shoals of doubt, suspicion and oppression, to the safer waters of confidence.

COURT OF REVISION
Municipality of Sheffield
Notice is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Municipality of the Township of Sheffield, will be held in the Town Hall in Tamworth, on Monday, June 7th, 1926, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the hearing of the appeals against the Assessment Roll of 1926.
All persons interested are required to attend.
JOHN E. PARKS,
Township Clerk.
Tamworth, May 28th, 1926.

NOTICE OF MEETING
THE COUNTY COUNCIL
of Lennox and Addington, at call of the Warden, will meet at the Council Chamber, in the Court House, NAPANEE, on
TUESDAY, JUNE 15th, 1926
at 2 p. m.
All accounts must be in the hands of the undersigned not later than Wednesday June 16th in order that they may be considered.
W. G. WILSON,
County Clerk.
Dated June 1st, 1926. 27-b

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
In the Estate of Alexander Thompson, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 121 of the Revised statutes of Ontario, 1914, Section 56, and amending Acts, that all persons having any claims against the estate of Alexander Thompson, late of the township of Richmond, in the County of Lennox and Addington, farmer, deceased, are required to deliver or send to T. B. German, Solicitor for George A. Thompson and Charles Thompson, executors of the above estate on or before the 1st day of July, 1926, full particulars of their claims, duly verified.

PETER SMITH RELEASED

Peter Smith, former Provincial Treasurer, was released from the Portsmouth penitentiary on Monday at one o'clock, and left at once by auto, accompanied by Jack Groves, of Stratford.

Released inmates are usually escorted to the train by prison officials and it is presumed that Smith's departure by auto was planned to avoid newspaper photographers who were in the city awaiting his release.

SELBY.
Rev. Mr. Batstone attended Conference in Kingston last week.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Garrett and son, Toronto, spent the 24th with friends here.
Mr. and Mrs. C. Anderson are settled in their new home which he bought from Mr. Arnold.
A number from here attended Dollar Day sale at Napanee last week.
Mrs. Rickley is recovering after her recent operation
We are glad to say Miss Cora Davis is better.
Mr. Tummon, Latta, is visiting his son, Mr. A. C. Tummon and family.
Mr. Gourlie had the misfortune to cut his foot badly, but is doing nicely.

DESERONTO.
Mr. Jas. Dunne, of Toronto, was home for the week-end.
Mr. Walter Perry, of Montreal, is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Perry, on Sunday.
Mr. Manly Ostrander had charge of the morning service with Rev. E. McIntosh, of Pembroke, had charge of the evening service at the United Church, during the absence of the pastor, Rev. Mr. Harrison, who was attending the United Church Conference at Kingston.
Mr. A. E. Vallier has returned home after spending a very enjoyable holiday with friends in Watertown, N.Y.
The fire brigade was called at noon on Sunday to the residence of Mr. H. Sudbery, College street. The flames had gained some headway before the brigade arrived on the scene. The house was damaged to about the extent of $500. It is not known whether any insurance was carried on the house or not, as the owner does not reside in town.
Mr. and Mrs. C. Tily and daughter, Sybil, and Mr. and Mrs. Percy Negus, Niagara Falls, N.Y., spent Sunday as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Manly Steele.
Mr. Benjamin Macdonald had the misfortune to lose a very valuable horse last week, as a result of being kicked by its mate and having its leg broken.

VITAL VITAMINES.
Little Life-Givers Which We Cannot Do Without.
Nowadays everybody talks about vitamines, but few people know anything at all about these strange properties possessed by some foods and lacking in others. In fact, the scientists themselves are still grappling. But they have ascertained that this little family of invisible life-givers has four members, each doing a particular job for us.
A child whose food is lacking in vitamine A will become rickety.
Vitamine B helps to fend off certain diseases. In China, where large numbers of people live almost exclusively on rice, beri-beri is prevalent. This is because rice does not contain vitamine B.
Then there is vitamine C. It, too, is essential to life.
In the days of the old sailing ships scurvy was the scourge of the high seas. It made its appearance on long voyages when the crews ate nothing but salted meat and hard-tack.
Scurvy has disappeared because all modern ships provide a diet containing all three vitamines.
Experiments with rats, carried out during the past two years at the School of Biochemistry, Cambridge, England, have established that the peel of lemons, oranges, grape fruit, and limes is rich in vitamines, and have also established the existence of a fourth vitamine, "D."
It was here that vitamines were originally found by Sir F. Gowland Hopkins, but hitherto only three—A, B, and C—have been generally recognized.
Dr. E. G. Willimott, Ph.D., who has carried out the experiments with collaborators, said that Vitamine D is a controlling factor in rickets, and is found abundantly in cod liver oil, green vegetables, and milk. It can also be supplied in the form of strong sunshine.
Vitamine A can be got from uncooked green foods, especially watercress; vitamine B from cod liver oil, butter, wholemeal bread, for white, mine C, orange and lemon juice, apples and grape-fruit.
The first physician to stress the importance of these health givers was regarded as a faddist.

Just interested.
One day June was looking at the death notices and when asked why she was reading them she replied: "I want to see if Uncle Bim is dead yet."

Wet Porphyry Pebbles.
At Nantasket Beach I cannot but approve the taste which clothed the emperors in purple, when I see the wet porphyry pebbles.—Emerson.

Java Tea Exports.
In the ten world the rise of Java teas is notable. Exports from the island are soon expected to reach 100,000,000 pounds a year.

For funeral wreaths and flowers phone Napanee Marble Works. 23-c W. HOWITT.

SPORTS

A good program of sports was held at the Armouries on Tuesday evening when three teams came up from Kingston to try conclusions with the locals in both softball and basketball games. The attendance of spectators was unusually large and all enjoyed three keenly contested games.

The first game was softball, played between "B" Co., Frontenac Regt. and K. C. I., the local team securing a win.

The second softball game between the Kingston Supremes and a picked team from the inter-church league of Napanee proved to be the most spectacular. The visitors secured an early lead, the score at the end of the 4th innings being 12 to 4 in favor of the Kingston girls. However, the locals came right back and pounded the ball to all corners of the Armouries, securing 8 runs in the final three innings, while the visitors scored four, resulting in the score being 16 to 12 in favor of the visiting team.

The final game was a basketball one, which also proved very exciting, the K.C.I. team securing a win.

At the conclusion of the games a social hour was spent in dancing, the music being furnished by Normile's orchestra.

BASEBALL
The Lennox and Addington County League got away to a flying start at Tamworth last week, when Adolphustown squeezed out a 12-11 win from the Tamworth outfit. The game was a nip-and-tuck affair and went ten innings. Ed. Gallagher started on the mound for Adolphustown but was derricked in the first innings, Dawrne replacing him and pitched nice ball, distinguishing himself by striking out the side in the tenth. He also contributed a three-bagger to the score column.

Pope pitched nice ball for Tamworth, but the Tamworth hitters failed to connect often enough.

The teams:—
Tamworth—Ehret, c ; Pope, p ; Miller, 1st ; Letch, 2nd ; Alexander, 3rd ; Wells, ss ; Harrison, rf ; Wells, cf ; and Alexander, lf.
Adolphustown — Allison, c ; Gallagher and Daverne, p ; Daverne, 1st and p ; Roblin, 2nd ; Prout, ss ; Garrison, 3rd ; A. Allen, lf ; J. Allen, cf ; P. Allison, rf ; Dickson and G. Deane.

Roll Wrapping in all widths. Cotton Twine in conse.
EXPRESS PRINTING HOUSE.

BRITAIN BEATS WORLD.
Mother Country Is Still Able to Compete With Other Nations.
A Birmingham firm, manufacturing electrical goods, has just had a £50,000 order from Australia. The agent who secured this order made an offer to the firm to test his apparatus against that of any foreign firm, and the test was so overwhelmingly in the British favor as will be applied. The buyers declared that, in future, their orders should go to England.
The United States has to go to Britain for bells, silver plate, men's clothes, women's shoes, and many other articles in the manufacture of which they cannot compete with us.
For years France had almost a monopoly of the highest grade shoes for women, but at the last Shoe and Leather Fair in London the cut, design, and material of the British goods were perfect, and the solid worth and engineering qualities surpassed those of any other national make.
Germany has long had the reputation of being able to beat the rest of the world in the manufacture of pens and pencils. That boast is lost, for at present she is buying fountain pens from British manufacturers, whose goods are not only better, but thirty to fifty per cent. cheaper than the German article.

Apples Are Best.
Two fond beliefs have been dispelled by a statement made by a doctor to the writer.
We used to believe that the only way to preserve a child's teeth was to encourage it to use a toothbrush vigorously. Some of us also imagined that, while apples were good for health, it was unwise to eat them last thing at night.
Now, however, this doctor tells us that a piece of apple after each meal and at night is better than any toothbrush. It will certainly be more popular in the nursery. But the doctor's further advice—that children between five and ten should visit the dentist once every three months—may not commend itself quite so much to the kiddies.

In Hard Luck.
Johnny (aged four) came downstairs one morning with a very bad cold in the head. Running to his mother he exclaimed: "Oh, mother, look at me! I'm leaking an' one of my noses is frozed up!"

Question of Newness.
Jack's father was much older than his mother. The disparity in their ages was noticed by the boy, for one day he asked: "You are a good deal newer than father, aren't you, mother?"

COMING EVENTS

EUCHRE PARTY AT BOWLING Club house on Friday evening.

LIBERAL NOMINATION MEETing at Odessa, Friday, June 11th.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD

SHOULD BE ERECTED AT HAY BAY, THE HOME OF THE U. E. LOYALISTS.

The great Canadian patriot and statesman, Sir John A. Macdonald, was not born in Canada, but in Scotland, and came to this country with his parents and other members of his family in 1820. It is fitting that Hay Bay, near Adolphustown, where he spent the most of his happy boyhood days, should be chosen as the site of a fitting memorial for one who did so much towards laying a sure foundation for the upbuilding of a great nation.

Another claim of suitability is that Hay Bay (and Adolphustown) is the Mecca of the United Empire Loyalists.

Steps should be taken forthwith to organize and arrange for the Memorial.

The following letter which appeared in the Kingston Standard the other day, from the pen of our townsman, Mr. W. G. Wilson, will be found very interesting:

To the Editor of the Standard:

Sir,—I have just read with great interest your editorial in Thursday's issue entitled "Sir John A.'s Birthplace," and trust your suggestion as to the erection of a memorial at the place of his boyhood home at Hay Bay, in the Township of Adolphustown, in the County of Lennox and Addington, will be acted upon by the many admirers of the beloved deceased statesman.

Pardon me, however, for calling your attention to an error in your article, viz., intimating that Sir John was born at Adolphustown. I would refer you to the work of Sir Joseph Pope, K.C.M.G., Sir John's literary executor, in which you will find that he was born in Glasgow, Scotland, January 11, 1815, son of Hugh Macdonald, and emigrated with his parents in 1820 to Canada, and first located in Kingston, and after a few years moved to Hay Bay, Adolphustown, and later to Stone Mills (now Glenora) in the County of Prince Edward, and the family finally returned to Kingston, where John, at the age of 15 (1830), entered the law office of George McKenzie.

In Pope's work, "The Days of Sir John Macdonald," 1815-1851, he says: "To the last he never forgot the Bay of Quinte, and whenever he passed through that charming locality his face, they say, he would speak with enthusiasm of the days when he lived there. He would recall some event connected with each neighborhood until between Glasgow and Kingston, Adolphustown, Hay Bay and Stone Mills, it was hard to tell what was his native place. I told him so one day, and he laughingly replied: 'That is just what the girls say. The Globe has it that I was born in a new place every general election.'"

Mr. Editor, you have started the ball rolling; keep it up and cause to be erected a proper memorial monument appears in the Hay Bay U. E. L. settlement in Adolphustown.

W. G. WILSON.
Napanee, May 20, 1926.

Visit of Salvation Army
Belleville Silver Band
JUNE 5th - 6th
IN S. A. CITADEL
MILL ST.
Great Musical Festival, Saturday Night at 8 o'clock
Admission: Silver Collection
SERVICES:
Sunday morning, 11; Afternoon, 3.00; Evening, 7.30
Everybody welcome to all meetings.

OUR BOY IMMIGRANTS

ONTARIO GIVES LADS FROM OLD COUNTRY A NEW DEAL.

Officers of Burnside Lodge See That Boys Are Well Treated—Boys of 1926 Are of a Better Standard—Very Few Failures.

The announcement of the Hon. J. S. Martin, Ontario's Minister of Agriculture, of an agreement with the British Government for a further extension of boy immigrant work has brought the matter very much into the limelight, particularly in western Ontario, where a strong demand exists for hardy British boys who will fit into the scheme of things on a mixed farm.

The present year is the third year of operations for the Woodstock Immigration Lodge, which is the centre for the whole of the western Ontario district from the border to just west of Toronto. In that time over seven hundred boys have passed through its gates and this year the stream is greater and very interesting:

Two reasons for the increased stream of boys this year. The first is that the farmers of the district want the boys, because they have seen them become good farm helpers on their neighbor's farms. The second is that there seems to be no end to the supply from the Old Country, for the boys who have come so far in 1926 have been of a better standard, and have had more preliminary training in the rudiments of farming than any of the contingents of the past two years.

Western Ontario is taking a real interest in the boys. They are being received with open arms, and are being made to feel that they are wanted. A concrete illustration of this was seen when a party of boys had just arrived a few weeks ago. They reached Woodstock about nine o'clock at night, after a two-day's journey on the train from the seaport at which they landed. At Burnside Lodge, a piping hot supper waited them, and a welcome, not only from the officials of the lodge, but from no less a personage than Mayor Parker of Woodstock. The mayor was on hand to express a welcome to each boy personally as he sat down to supper, and the part as a whole in as sincere and complimentary a speech as could be accorded to the Prince of Wales or the Governor-General. To the boys, strangers in a strange land, and surrounded by strange faces, this was an astonishing incident. There they were, lads bound for laboring tasks in the fields, with little short of this in the immediate future but hard work, being welcomed by the chief official of the first city at which they had stopped in their new country. It made a profound impression, for it made them feel that here was a country in which they were really wanted.

Has this type of immigration been a success, and have the boys, as a general rule, justified the experiment of bringing them to Canada? The answer to these questions is readily found by consulting the records to be found in the files of Burnside Lodge, says M. McIntyre Hood, in the Toronto Star Weekly, which is looked over by Adjutant Leech, the supervising officer for Western Ontario. Out of the seven hundred and more boys who have been placed on farms through this centre in the past three years, only half a dozen have given any real trouble. Of these, one was a lad who was not mentally equipped to stand the life on a Canadian farm. He soon found himself unable to stand the quietness and the lonesomeness which exists, for people of certain forms of mentality, in the rural sections, even of Ontario, and left his place of training, and had to be given chance after chance before he was finally settled with a job which he found to his undestanding heart, and who made the boy a success.

The great essential to the success of boy immigration, no matter what plan is adopted in bringing the boys to Canada, is the after-care and supervision. In the case of the Salvation Army, the superintendent at Burnside Lodge continues his supervisions for three years, until the boy is 18. During that time, Adjutant Leech makes all the contracts for the boys, and insists that the wages paid be fair and just, and that the remuneration increase with the increased experience and value of the boy. The wages are paid over to the Salvation Army, only enough being allowed to pay for the actual necessities of the boy in clothing and spending money, the farmer being required to provide proper receipts for all these disbursements. The money is placed in a bank account to the boy's credit, and is allowed to draw interest. If boys have passed through the lodge have substantial balances to their credit in their banks. The homes in which the boys are placed are visited periodically. The farmer is asked as to the boy's progress in farm work, and the boy interviewed privately by the supervising officer, so that if he has any troubles, they can be told freely to a sympathetic listener. Through these visits, many cases which might become problem cases are smoothed out, and the boys are made to feel that they have friends who are watching over their welfare.

"In any system of boy immigration," says Adjutant Leech, "this is the keynote of success. These boys, we must remember, are in a strange country, and far from their friends. Many of them are away from their homes for the first time, and do not find it easy to settle down to a contented and happy state of mind. That is the danger period. Kindliness on the part of the farmer, close friendship between the boy and the supervising official, whoever he may be, and a close confidence and understanding on the part of all three parties, are essential if boy immigration is to be the success that it is hoped to make it. It does not matter who is responsible for the boys coming to Canada or how they come, these factors must be given first place if they are to have the best chance of making good in the new country."

ODESSA.

Mrs. Henry Allen, Newburgh, spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Fraser.

Dr. C. B. Topliff, Mrs. Topliff and two sons, who spent two weeks guests of the former's father, have returned to Vancouver, visiting his sisters, Miss Gladys Topliff, Toronto, and Mrs. J. O. Dargavel, Flesherton, en route.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hillier are visiting her brother and other relatives in Virginia.

Mrs. Charles Kilgannon spent last week-end with her sister, Mrs. Elmer Amey, Ernesttown Station.

Leo Swift, Cobourg, has purchased the stock of general merchandise from W. B. Lake.

Fred Vrooman has purchased the cottage on Ferguson avenue from Mrs. Walker, Harrowsmith.

Ashton Henderson, who has been living on Centre street for some time, has moved to Westbrook.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Lanson Babscock was held at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. E. Smith, on Monday last. Interment took place in the family plot in Wilton cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Cunningham spent last week-end and holiday with relatives in Aultsville.

For funeral wreaths and flowers phone Napanee Marble Works. 23-c W. HOWITT.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

BY REV. C. G. TRUMBULL.
(Editor of The Sunday School Times).

JACOB AND ESAU.

Sunday, June 6.—Genesis 25: 19 to 34; 26: 34 to 28; 9; 32: 3 to 33; 17.

Golden Text—Be ye kind one to another, tenderhearted, forgiving each other, even as God also in Christ forgave you (Eph. 4: 32).

Here is a study of two brothers carrying us through parts of nine chapters in Genesis. There are seven outstanding incidents in the relationship of the two.

1. It is a story of long-drawn-out conflict running through some 60 years; and the Scripture records this conflict as beginning before the birth of the twin brothers. They struggled together within the womb of their mother, Rebekah, and the Lord told her the meaning of this. That they should be two manner of people . . . and the elder shall serve the younger" (Gen. 25: 26). The name of Jacob means "supplanter."

2. The next incident brings out dominant characteristics of each brother. They are grown up now; one day Esau came in from the field, tired and hungry, as Jacob was making pottage. Esau asked for some, and Jacob agreed to let him have it in exchange for Esau's birthright. Esau yielded, and parted with a great spiritual privilege to satisfy his fleshly appetite. He "despised his birthright," showing that he was not a man of faith. Jacob, although crafty, shrewd, and self-seeking, began to evidence faith by his appreciation of spiritual values (Gen. 25: 27-34).

3. Then came, after some years, the deliberate, despicable, lying plot whereby Jacob impersonated Esau to the blinded old father, Isaac, stole the blessing intended for Esau, and naturally provoked his brother's murderous hatred, which drove Jacob out of the country for 20 years. "Brotherly love" did not have much significance in that family. Jacob's dream at Bethel, divinely given, occurred here as studied-in last week's lesson.

5. During his twenty years in a far country, Jacob married into the family of a relative who was almost his equal as a shrewd trickster. The two men played a long duel of wits, and Jacob won. Moreover, God was with Jacob's life during these years, for Jacob had genuine faith toward God, crude and unworthy as it was. God had spoken to him at Bethel, and he had responded; and finally God called Jacob to the land pledged to him (Gen. 31: 13).

6. But going back to the home-land meant meeting Esau, and that was a life-and-death risk Jacob was sagacious and far-seeing in this, as in all else; he sent ahead handsome gifts to Esau, and divided his great retinue of families and servants and cattle into two companies, so that if Esau should attack one the other might escape.

Then occurs one of the great incidents of all Old Testament history. Jacob was alone at night, at a ford called Jabbok. A man met him there, and wrestled with him "until the breaking of the day." Neither one prevailed against the other, until the stranger touched the hollow of Jacob's thigh—and the thigh was out of joint, then. As the stranger started to leave, Jacob said: "I will not let thee go, except thou bless me."

It was Jacob's first full and unconditional surrender to God. Jacob was a broken man, and he knew it. He cried out for God's blessing, and he made no conditions to God.

The blessing came, as it always does, upon full surrender. God changed Jacob's name, the supplanter, to Israel, "a prince of (or with) God." Jacob also called the name of the place Peniel: for I have seen God face to face, and my life is preserved" (Gen. 32: 30). As the sun rose that morning and Jacob walked away, "he halted upon his thigh," but walked straighter spiritually than he ever had before.

7. And the dreaded meeting with Esau, which came that day, instead of being a carnage or a battle was a love feast. "Esau ran to meet him, and embraced him, and fell on his neck and kissed him, and they wept" (Gen. 33: 4). If only Jacob had surrendered to God twenty years earlier, how different the history of the two brothers would have been, and perhaps the history of countless of their descendants. But it is never too late for God, and marvellous things began to come to pass in the family of Jacob after this.

THE DUNCAN REPORT

The much heralded Duncan report, which was to show up political and official graft, is very much of the nature of a Pharisaic discourse on the wickedness of Montreal, mixed with some philosophical platitudes on the ethics of international treaties, but so far as being of any real value to either the Minister of Customs, or to those interested in the report was made, or the Cusoms Committee it need never have been written. It is an exparte statement of a man attempting to deal with conditions and a psychology absolutely foreign to him, with a mind already made up to "discover" something to serve the political ends of his backers.

This is evident throughout the report, as instanced in the over stressing of the continuance of an old custom under which a number of officials, including the late minister, received gauger's samples of spirits and wines as presents—all the officials named of course being Liberals. No doubt the custom is wrong but it has been enjoyed, or abused as the case must be, just as much under the conservative regime as under the liberal administration.

Another glaring instance of narrow minded discrimination and political prejudice in the report is shown in the pilloring of a small distillery in Montreal because a well-known Liberal was a shareholder. Like most of its Canadian competitors this distillery sells liquor for export, a perfectly legitimate proceeding under the laws of Canada. And yet, because some of this distillery's product, after being bought and paid for in good Canadian coin, was consigned to Mexico where the buyer had every right to do—the company is charged with breaking an international understanding in that it was observed to know that despite the clearance papers for Cegral America, the liquor was destined for the United States. In other words because this small distillery did not constitute itself as the keeper and directeur of international morals, it was in consequence carrying on an immoral business, even though it was operating strictly to the laws of this country. It would be hard to find more nonsensical reasoning in a Canadian government report, and when it is realized that the person who drew up the report is an ex-detective, it is hard not to smile. Why were not the other Canadian distilleries pilloried in the same fashion? Why were they not even investigated by Duncan? The answer is obvious. They are owned by strong conservative syndicates who would stand for no such pettifogging interference from men of the Duncan type, or those behind him.

There is no doubt that abuses do exist in the Customs department, not only in Montreal but in other cities as well—the accumulation of many years laxity. This the present minister, the Hon. George H. Boivin, soon found out for himself on coming into office, and had well started a departmental investigation for the purpose of locating and weeding out those abuses without any fuss, when the Hon. Mr. Stevens from his experience as a member of the Meighen ministry, must have known quite well that the customs department was not perfect, nor never had been since its establishment, determined nevertheless to make political capital out of the situation. Taking advantage of his safe position in the House of Commons he made the charge of graft against the present administration. He demanded and got an enquiry at a cost to the country of many thousands of dollars a day. But how much the investigating committee will be able to prove against the department, other than the abuses of long standing, which could have been attended to by the Minister in charge without any cost to the country, remains to be seen. It seems to us that unless the committee has some positive information in hand it should be closed at once. The public affairs of Canada are too serious to be obstructed by a few reactionaries seeking political capital at the expense of the public. But if the enquiry is to go on, then the government should see to it that the investigation goes further back than 1921.

COLONIZATION AND FARM LABOUR GROUPS

A Western Board Trade recently passed a resolution pointing out that Canada faces two major agricultural and colonization problems, which are particularly acute in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Northern Ontario, British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces, namely:

(1) The settlement of our sub-marginal lands (including bush country, the drier lands, rough and inferior areas) which apparently constitute well over 50 per cent. of all present unoccupied lands in Canada, east and west, much of which is located within easy distance of transportation, but has been discarded by land seekers in the past or frequently abandoned by settlers unable to adopt a standard of living in keeping with the economic results such lands are capable of yielding.

(2) The difficulty of obtaining a sufficient volume of seasonal agricultural labor for harvest, haying, root culture, fruit picking, etc., which has necessitated the rushing to Western Canada a vast volume of unskilled and inferior labor each autumn, leading to a heavy unemployment relief burden upon the towns and cities of the West each winter.

A CONSTRUCTIVE PROPOSAL

Those who are familiar with Canada's resources and development will unhesitatingly agree with these eminently sane conclusions, which contain in a nutshell the real problems facing us all. Equally sound are the remedies proposed. The Federal government is urged:

(a) *To* cause an immediate examination to be made of sub-marginal districts throughout Canada with a view to segregating those that are manifestly and permanently unfit for any sort of settlement, as well as those that are at present unavailable owing to lack of transportation facilities.

(b) That a systematic plan be worked out, in co-operation with the railways and the land owners generally, to settle the remainder with assisted East-European peasantry, accustomed to a standard of living which will enable them to establish homes on small farms within such sub-marginal districts, with the expectation of working from other farmers during part of each year; such colonists to be settled only in small groups forming convenient labor centres.

(c) That, concurrent with such a policy, every effort be made to bring to Canada a large and possible number of agricultural settlers from Great Britain, the United States and the Northern countries of Europe.

A FARMER-LABOUR POLICY

There will be general agreement that this resolution is a valuable contribution towards healing the government of Canada in the direction of a real, national development policy having for its object the colonization of our largest body of unoccupied lands and, incidentally, solving the acute labour problem which the Canadian farmer in the only manner in which it ever can be satisfactorily solved. And until such a policy is clearly understand that until this labour problem is solved we cannot make any worth while progress in diversifying our farming operations. In Great Britain and Europe farm labour is resident on the land or in villages, occupying cottages and bits of gardens owned by the landlords. This system cannot be introduced in Western Canada at least and would be difficult in the East. Recognizing that agricultural labour is distinctly in a class by itself and should be, as a rule, attached to the land, and also that the demand for such labour is largely seasonal, the obvious course is to settle it on small farms where the labourer and his family can be profitably employed when not working out.

THE FARMER'S WIFE

The question of occasional domestic labour also enters into the matter. The overworked housewife faces periods of extra strain during the agricultural year. It is useless to look to Asian recruits as a source of occasional help. Domestic servants will not go into country districts, drawn from the conveniences and amusements of the towns. And they do not have to. Competition for their services is keen, especially in urban communities. To obtain such labour upon our farms for short periods during the year is, therefore, practically impossible. The plan under discussion would also solve this very serious problem. The wives and daughters of this class of settlers would welcome the opportunity to earn a substantial sum annually by having a threshing harvesting, and fruit picking seasons.

THE FARMER AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Those who think in terms of unionized labour will sky-rocket at attempt to make available casual farm labour at a somewhat more reasonable rate than now prevails during the busy season. The truth is that the farmer is "held up" owing to the fact that he is obliged to obtain this help largely through government employment agencies, where certain rates are demanded through cohesive action on the part of those employed, who gather there daily and have ample time and opportunity to agree amongst themselves to uniform minimum demands. The fact is clearly realized, that the Canadian farmer is not safe in placing his affairs in the hands of these public employment agencies, however anxious the managers of them may be to observe strict neutrality.

THE UNIONIZED FARM

No one deplores the farmers' inability to pay union wages and adopt union hours more than he oughly than the farmer does himself. But to apply such an ideal program would involve butter at a dollar a pound retail and other farm produce in proportion, and no class of consumer has hitherto exhibited any alarming desire to voluntarily place his household budget on any such costly basis. The farmer, farming manager, capitalist and labourer, rolled into one, is directly and instantly confronted with fundamental, economic facts. One of them is that there must be a proper relation between the cash wages paid for an hour's labour and its productive return. It cannot "pass on" any added cost to the consumer. There is absolutely no room for compromise. If he cannot hire labour at a feasible rate of pay, he must either hand over to his hired man all, or part, of what he personally produces in "the sweat of his brow," which is largely at situation at present, or he must curtail his operations or "go broke". A colonization policy that would even partly solve this problem would mark new life into Canadian agriculture.

CANADIAN CATTLE IN BRITAIN

Canadian cattle are rapidly gaining popularity in Great Britain and the numbers shipped have steadily increased since the embargo was lifted in April, 1923. About 111,000 head were shipped in 1925, an increase of 34,000 over the previous year. The total declared value of the shipments in 1925 was $17,706,683, or an average of $106.40 per head, as compared with $8,402,377 or $105.77 per head in 1924. If the Canadian exporters are more careful in selecting the type of animals in demand in Great Britain his profits would be considerably increased, according to a bulletin of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa on "Shipping Cattle to Britain," which contains much valuable information for those engaged in the industry. When they can secure really good Canadian cattle, the British Commission men and feeders prefer them to Irish cattle, as they are healthier and make more rapid gains. But they demand animals of the highest beef type. Inferior animals are not kept for feeding, but are slaughtered at the port of entry and consequently bring smaller returns to the shipper.

Pleasure In Making Others Happy.

If those of us who are spending ourselves in the pursuit of empty pleasures stop for a moment and, resolving to look up our ill or less fortunate friends, would go to see them once in a while, or would send some brief message of cheer, we would experience a joy delightfully new and satisfying to ourselves. We would find it far more worth while to bring a smile to lips that have been set with pain or sorrow than to seek pleasures that may amuse us idly for a moment and then, because we are satiated with "good times," interest us no longer.—Exchange.

Mischievous Magpie.

Birds of the magpie kind are like monkeys, full of mischief, play, and mimicry. There is a story of a tame magpie that was seen busily employed in a garden gathering pebbles, and with so much solemnity and a studied air dropping them in a hole as to receive a post. After dropping each stone it cried "Currack!" triumphantly, and set off for more. On examining the spot a snail was found in the hole, which the magpie was stoning for his amusement.

Caroni River Water Power.

The Caroni river in South America is said to have a remarkably even year around flow for a tropical stream and also to afford a great opportunity for the development of electrical power. There are three waterfalls within a short distance of the spot where it empties into the Orinoco river, and from the lowest of these it is estimated that there is a million horsepower can be generated without any necessity of building dams.

Courage and Cowardice.

The thin line between courage and cowardice is none too distinctly drawn, for it rides astride fear. And it must seem inane to be told how one can best cheer a coward or a courageous man, depending altogether upon which side of the line one takes the first step, but the formula has held good in actual practice in our very best war.—From "Am I a Coward?" by Eugene L. Harrison, in Physical Culture.

Sheep Best Farm Fertilizers.

Sheep produce the most valuable of all farm fertilizers. Their sharp hoofs work this well into the soil. This quality has earned for sheep the title of "Golden Hoofs." In England land which during Queen Elizabeth's reign produced only six bushels of wheat per acre has been made to yield 30 bushels at present, simply by pasturing the land to sheep.

Musical Expression in Children.

A writer says: "The greater part of children's time is spent in elaborate impersonation and make-believe, and the entire basis of their education is acquired through this directly assimilative faculty." This applies most forcibly to music and gives to those who have the care of children almost unlimited opportunity for developing musical expression.

Derivation of "Major."

Major, like mayor, is from the Latin word major, greater, the comparative of magnus, great. The French for the same adjective is majeur, the Italian maggiore; mayor, by the way, is the Spanish form. A major is "greater" than a captain, but less than a lieutenant colonel. He is the lowest field officer.

One Word Spoils All.

Just when a woman begins to be invited out a little by nice people her husband spoils it all by referring to the laundress as the washerwoman right out where everybody can hear.

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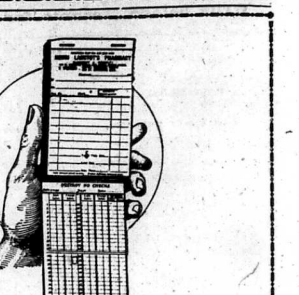
THE TARIFF BOARD

The Hon. "Bob" Rogers is very much peeved over the Tariff Board. Not being able to say much against the Board itself, the creation of which was one of the soundest pieces of legislation ever passed through the parliament of the Dominion, Mr. Rogers in his address on the budget, took occasion to rise in the House in criticising the appointment of one of its members, Mr. G. R. Maclennan, a well known Progressive from Manitoba. The member for Winnipeg South seems to forget that the Tariff Board, to function properly, must be representative of all classes of industry, not just the manufacturers of East. But its not their personnel that is bothering Mr. Rogers and his leader so much as the actual fact that a tariff commission is in existence. Both know well that under such a board all Canadian industry will be amply and summarily protected, but this is not in accord with their program of high protection which maintains industries at the expense of the others and the country generally, so Mr. Rogers tries to discount the personnel of the Board by criticising one of the members. But such tactics will not get him very far for the Tariff Board, under the experienced chairmanship of the Right Hon. George Graham, is already functioning in such a way as to create the confidence in the mind of the average industrialist, whether he be a manufacturer, a farmer, a fisherman, that he will get a square deal.



"HOLD THE FORT!"

How P. P. Bliss Wrote This Old Favorite.

This phrase was a product of the American Civil War. In October, 1864, during the battle of Allatoona, one of the Confederate generals named Hood got to the rear of Sherman's army of the North and began to cut off his line of retreat by destroying the railway.

At Allatoona Pass the Federal general, named Corse, was stationed with fifteen hundred men and a vast store of rations, and while he destroyed the line Hood sent a certain Gen. French to capture the position.

The post in the pass was surrounded by French's army of six thousand, and Corse was summoned to surrender.

This he refused to do, but was eventually forced into a small fort on the summit of the hill. The situation appeared desperate, but the sick of time an officer caught sight of a flag signal on the top of a mountain to the west. He stood with his head through the glasses. It said: "Hold the fort; I am coming. Sherman."

The defenders of the pass took up the message, and, of course, when Sherman's troops appeared and French was obliged to retreat. That was in 1864. In 1870 a Major who had been present at the battle related the incident at a Sunday-school meeting at which P. P. Bliss, the hymn-writer and composer, was present. The next day Mr. Bliss was at another meeting in the course of which he mentioned the story and wrote on a blackboard the chorus of the hymn beginning "Hold the fort, for I am coming."

PINK JADE.

So Hard That It Has to Be Polished With Diamond Dust.

For more than two hundred years pink jade had not been found in any thickness greater than an eighth of an inch, until it was discovered about three years ago in Africa, 40 miles northeast of Pretoria.

Pink jade varies greatly in tone, some pieces being pale flesh color, and others a bright rose pink. Sometimes it shades to a brown or amethyst, or into purple.

It took a million years to start a mine after the stone had been discovered, as it is very difficult to work. It is so hard that it has to be polished with diamond dust.

Some fine translucent green jade, which is the most valuable kind, has also been found in the mine.

The inferior stone is made up into seals and electric bell balls for the writing table, but the finer pieces, besides being formed into beads for necklaces, are made into brooches, pendants and the fashionable drop ear-rings.

A Queer Picture.

The near-sighted man and his wife were inspecting the latest art exhibition with critical care.

"That's the queerest looking portrait I've ever seen," he cried, striving vainly for a better view.

"Come away, silly!" replied his wife. "You're looking at yourself in a mirror!"

"Know Thyself."

When God gave you your talent, he knew what he was doing. Don't be ashamed of it. Don't try to hide it, because it is not of the showy sort. Don't try to twist it into something it was never meant to be. Nobody ever yet made a success who was not content to use without apology the gifts that were his.—Exchange.

Security Against Pellagra.

The United States public health service reports that the disease, pellagra, is largely, if not entirely, due to a faulty diet. When meat and milk are supplied in adequate quantity there is a practical security against this disease, which last year caused 3,700 deaths.

Remarkable Mexican Bird.

A remarkable bird found in Mexico is the bee-martin, which has a trick of ruffling up the feathers on top of its head into the exact semblance of a beautiful flower; when a bee comes along to sip honey from the supposed flower it is snapped up by the bird.

Three Good Rules for Life.

Make the best of everything; think the best of everybody; hope the best for yourself. By so doing you will be lifting yourself and those about you to a higher plane of living.—Exchange.

Wonderfully Small Portraits.

The smallest portraits ever made are in the National museum, the work of an Italian artist. Three portraits appear in a circular frame one-eighth of an inch in diameter.

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What She Was Looking For.

One of the many excellent stories told by Lady Jepson in her "Notes of a Nomad" concerns her godfather. "He came often to our house," writes the authoress, "having an obvious admiration for the pretty young aunt who lived with us. One day he called as usual and I at once climbed on his knees and stared searchingly into his clear, brown eyes. 'What's the matter, child?' said he, 'and what are you looking at?' Mamma said to papa, 'quick I,' that you had a wife in your eyes and I'm looking to see if a can find her.'"

Indian Summer.

Indian summer is the return of genial but not hot weather after sharp frosts. It is the moment when the door of the vestibule of winter is left standing ajar for a moment to let the light, and just a little—not too much—of warmth of departing summer stream in. It is a season without a rival—briefer even than the briefest spring, tenderer than the softest summer; it is the anodyne of the year's woes and the promise and pledge of a man's restoration of Eden.—Exchange.

Birth of Great Organization.

The first organization under the name of the Young Men's Christian association was effected June 6, 1844, in England, due to the efforts of George Williams, for the purpose of prayer and Bible study. Library and reading room were later added, and lecture and other courses provided. The association in America is the outgrowth of the English movement in 1844. The organization in America now has almost a million members.

Shocks Retard Drug Action.

"Shock retards the action of drugs," says the Revue de Medecine. "Frogs in a state of shock from a blow on the head or an electric shock did not respond to the effect of a poison until after a period of one, two or ten times longer than under normal circumstances, even when strychnine, for example, was injected by the vein."

Saves Space.

If you have not a kitchen closet to hang cooking utensils in, get a large box, place it in the corner nearest your stove, paper it inside and drive nails in the sides, on which to hang different articles. Have curtains for the front and cover top with oilcloth, which will also give you a handy kitchen table at a very small expense.

Greatness.

No one ever went seeking after greatness and found it; it is essentially a by-product. Fame of a certain sort may be acquired by direct effort, wealth can be won by those who place its possession first, and notoriety is not hard to compass; but real greatness comes to those who are not busy seeking it.

Changes Always Going On.

Nothing in nature is absolutely permanent. Changes are going on slowly, but steadily, every moment, parts of the earth being elevated above the sea, parts sinking below it, the ocean wearing away the coast in one place and building it out in another, and so on to infinity.

Steam Engine Helped.

It is an historic fact that the development of the steam engine enabled England to stand the cost of the wars with Napoleon and speedily enjoy a more widespread prosperity than the country had ever before known.

Happiness.

The man who cannot be happy with whatever little he may have could not be happy with whatever much he may want. Happiness is a condition with in a man that is not dependent upon the things without.

Still a Chance.

"I thought I was the most unpopular man in this club, but they say Pilson over there can beat me." "But, my dear fellow, he has been a member longer than you have. Don't be discouraged."

WHAT WAVES CAN DO.

Big Ships Have Been Carried Inland by the Force of a Giant Wave.

Waves such as that which recently struck the Empress of France in mid-Atlantic, doing some $20,000 worth of damage, must be numbered among the mysteries of the sea.

Waves due to wind alone are often described as mountainous, but they are not so lofty as generally supposed. Very careful measurements made by Lieut. Paris in the Southern Indian Ocean, where waves reach their greatest size, show that their average height during a gale did not exceed thirty feet, while the highest—measured from trough to crest—were just under thirty-eight feet.

These were mid-ocean waves. In shallow waters, near the shore, waves rise much higher. The massive bell of the Bishop Rock, although fixed at a height of a hundred feet above high-water mark, was once wrenched from its fastenings by a huge wave. Similarly, on the west coast of Ireland, which is exposed to the full force of the Atlantic rollers, pebbles have been flung to the top of cliffs fully a hundred feet above sea-level.

But for an exhibition of what the fury of sea-waves can accomplish, you must visit Loch Wife, one of the lonely Mariana Islands in the Pacific Ocean. The waves that hurl themselves against this pinnacle of stone drench it to its summit, which stands 350 feet above the water-level. The pressure exerted by such waves is terrific. At Skerryvore Lighthouse it is 6,083 pounds to the square foot.

The biggest sea commotions are caused by so-called "tidal"— really earthquake—waves. It was probably a wave of this sort which the Cunarder Umbria once encountered in fifty feet in height. Waves caused by earthquake- may carry ships of large tonnage far inland, as happened in Peru, some forty years ago. Another huge tidal wave, following an earthquake, wrought widespread havoc at Lisbon. About 40,000 people were killed in the disaster.

Huge waves are sometimes caused by cyclonic storms. In such a storm a barometer in the centre may stand three inches below one on the verge of the disturbance. Owing to this diminution in pressure the sea in the vortex rises above its usual level, with the result that a vast storm wave is flung outwards for a great distance.

A wave of this sort covered the whole of the Ganges delta in 1876, flooding it from ten to forty feet deep, and it may have been one of similar origin which did such damage to the big French liner, as mentioned above.

SMILES FROM THE CELLS.

Touches of Humor Told By a Prison "Visitor."

Some time ago, talking to a man who was vowing vengeance on someone who hadn't played the game a prison "visitor" in the Old Country put it to him that the better course was "to heap coals of fire on an enemy's head." No. 265 took the words literally. "Darned if I won't!" he said. "A good idea, that! I'm sure going to give him a good bashing. Much obliged."

"I do hope you will go straight when you are free," said this "visitor" to another prisoner. His reply was that he would, which pleased the "visitor." "Then he added, "Yes, I'll go straight—to the nearest 'pub'!"

"Hope you don't mind me coming to talk to you," he said to another prisoner.

"Not a bit!" was the cheery reply. "I'll do the same for you, and glad to, any time." No, he wasn't trying to be funny—just grateful.

"To err is human," he quoted to a prisoner once. "Then," he said, "the bloomin' human ought to be human enough for two. "And—er—my brethren, if—er—we all—er—try to —er—realise—er—that." His mimicry was perfect. Again I had to smile.

Another prisoner told me he'd been reading the Bible and was up against a "snag." I offered to help, and then got this: "What did moths eat before Adam and Eve got fixed up with proper clothes?"

WOODEN LEG WONDERS.

Many Are Able to Return to Regular Employment.

Recent questions in Parliament regarding the supply of artificial limbs to ex-soldiers drew from the Minister of Pensions some illuminating statistics and facts bearing on the feats accomplished by one-legged men. One interesting revelation was that it is seldom nowadays that a man who has lost a limb is unable to return to his regular employment, so great have been recent advances in the designing and making of artificial legs and arms.

There are men to-day who are so little restricted by the use of a false limb that they are as efficient as if they had the normal complement of arms and legs. One man who lost a leg four years ago has driven a car upwards of 300,000 miles and has never had an accident. Another man, similarly placed, takes part in motor-racing contests.

Men with wooden legs have made fine records as athletes. A man with two wooden legs walked a mile in 12¼ minutes. Another, with an artificial leg, broke a record with a high jump of 5 feet 7 inches.

DON'T OVERFEED HUSBAND.

English Diet Specialist Declares Frugal Fare Best for Brain-Worker.

The time-honored advice to young wives as to the best method of handling a husband. "Feed the brute," must be wiped out, according to scientists. Affectionate wives are simply spoiling their husbands' health by giving them too large and too varied an assortment of food for the daily meals, according to eminent medical authorities, quoted by the New York World.

"The man who is overfed is the puppet and plaything of woman's most powerful weapon, diplomacy," declares Dr. Leonard Williams, famous English diet specialist.

"I mean," he added, "that an overfed man does not possess keen, critical faculties, and a woman can therefore exercise an influence over him that she probably could not wield if he were in proper condition.

"If he is overfed his powers of observation are dimmed and he becomes, in short, a 'fathead.' This may be all right for the woman whose only aim is to 'rule' her husband, but it can only be so for a short time, and it is shockingly bad for the man and in the long run bad for the family."

On simple fare, say the experts, men live long and healthily, yet a number of devoted wives believe a plate piled with food for breakfast, followed by another huge dish at night, are essential if the husband is to do his work and retain his health and happiness.

Prof. Seymour Harding, secretary of the Institute of Hygiene, agreed with Dr. Williams and said "A good deal of time is wasted by the busy women who spend hours and much thought preparing magnificent meals for men who would be in much better condition if they were served with more frugal and suitable diet.

"Admitting that the old adage, 'one man's meat is another man's poison,' is still true, and that it is unwise to be dogmatic about matters of diet, there are general principles everyone should observe, and the keynote of all advice to those about to eat is—be moderate.

"The other important points are: Eat slowly; avoid reading at meals, but indulge, if possible, in a little bright conversation, which is an aid to digestion. As a general rule two satisfying meals a day are ample, with a light lunch in between them.

"Sedentary workers in particular should be careful not to eat too much, though manual workers require and can assimilate larger meals."

Sir William Arbuthnot Lane, famous surgeon, who is a prominent member of the New Health Society, declares that the person who overeats only wants sweet things and avoids "coarse" foods that are, in fact, necessary to a healthy body. Wholemeal bread, raw fruit and green stuffs, all of which are loaded not only with "coarse" material but with the vitamines essential to a proper working body, should be regularly eaten, said Sir William.

Mend the Leaky Pen.

If one is troubled with a leaky fountain pen, the application of a little soap to the threads of the screw will work magic. If the pen is emptied, thoroughly cleaned, filled, and the soap applied, I am sure there will be no more trouble until the pen needs refilling.

Have No Silly Belief In Luck.

All successful men have agreed in one thing—they were specialists. They believed that things went not by luck, but by law. Belief in compensation—or, that nothing is got for nothing—characterizes all valuable minds.—Emerson.

What Hurts.

Nothing hurts a self-made martyr like being ignored.

Daily Thought.

A man's first care should be to avoid the reproaches of his own heart.—Addison.

EDUCATED IN CHINA

CHILDREN OF MISSIONARIES ATTEND SCHOOL IN CHEFOO.

Oxford Has Been Able to "Plow" Only Four of the Pupils In Twenty Years—Western Customs a Puzzle to Chinese.

Children of missionaries in China are not sent back to "civilization" for an education, but are entrusted to what is one of the most efficient school systems in the world—the China Inland Mission Schools of Chefoo, north China, says A. H. G. Grosart, in Toronto Weekly Star. Chefoo is a treaty port of 100,000 population (a small town for China). It is situated between a range of hills and the sea, and consequently is a favorite summer resort, and summering-place of the warships of the world.

The schools consist of three main buildings, three hundred yards apart —preparatory school (for children under ten years), boys' school, and girls' school. Each has its own staff to look after the pupils, its own recreation fields, and its own educational system. Of necessity the pupils live in the schools, for their parents are being missionaries, are in many cases one, two and three weeks' journey away, in the interior of China.

No Chinese pupils or teachers are admitted and all communication with, or in, Chinese is strictly forbidden. The staff is composed of self-sacrificing men and women who went to China as missionaries but who have undertaken this work in order that other fellow-missionaries may labor among the Chinese in perfect confidence that their children are receiving a good education.

Latin is begun at the age of nine, French at ten. Religious knowledge (orthodox, fundamental, scriptural —is taught by precept, prayer and plenty.

There is no choice of subjects. All must take the prescribed course, which has for its object and inspiration the Oxford school certificate examination (complete matric.) which is written at the age of sixteen. In twenty years there have been only four "failures!" The question papers are sent out from Oxford University, England, and the answers are returned under seal to the same university. Imagine waiting four months for the results of an examination.

The system of discipline is very different from the Canadian. It is strict. One and a half hours of continuous application to homework, under the supervision of a master, is required each day once the pupil has reached the age of ten. Complete silence while food is on the table is the rule at meal time. Summer and winter the pupils must rise at 6.30.

They go to bed at 7.15 when they are ten; at 8.45 p.m. when they are sixteen.

Enforcement of these and many other rules is secured by means of an ingenious device—the cane.

Participation in athletics is compulsory at Chefoo. Three afternoons every week, each boy must take part in the organized games provided. He is allocated to a team for football in winter, and cricket in summer.

Swimming for the months of June, July and August is a daily swim in compulsory. The result of this is marvelous, the average boy swimming one mile when he is fifteen, two when he is fourteen and three when he is fifteen.

Other forms of athletics are numerous, including rowing, field hockey, track and cross country running.

The problem of the commissariat is simple. Rice serves all purposes. The pupils get rice as porridge for breakfast; rice in the soup, as a vegetable and as pudding for lunch; curry and rice for supper.

The attitude of the Chinaman to this very Western institution which is established in the heart of his Orientalism is peculiar and often amusing. To the average man on the street in Chefoo five dollars would be sufficient support for two months. He was moderately economical. Hence, to his mind, these young "foreign devils" (that is the least opprobrious of his compliments) are literally rolling in wealth.

Bodily exercise is scorned by every good Chinaman and therefore he cannot fathom for the life of him the absurdity of these fools of foreigners chasing around after a leather ball when they could well afford to pay "coolies" to do it for them. His mentality is further taxed in watching a track meet. Why waste all that energy in running around in a circle and ending up where you began?

Contrary to the usual belief, the Chinaman is an out-and-out pacifist. Any form of physical violence is abhorrent to him. He would regard a Canadian football game as uncivilized. As for a prize-fight he would regard it as little short of a sin—and no one has yet accused a Chinaman of being narrow in his definition of sin.

The pupils of the schools benefit by this peaceful spirit. They can roam the hills, frequent the Chinese city, and go miles from the schools, without fear of molestation.

On graduation day from Chefoo the pupils disperse to many lands—England, Canada, Australia and the United States being the main importers.

The problem of nationalities is still unsolved. What shall we call them? Their friends call them Canadians. Their enemies call them Chinese. In reality they are Anglo-Chinese-Canadian—English by education, Chinese by land of birth and Canadian by adoption and choice.

The Quebec Bridge.

The total length of the Quebec Bridge across the St. Lawrence river a short distance above Quebec City, is 3,239 feet. The length of the cantilever span is 1,800 feet, and of the suspended span, 640 feet. The latter span weighs 5,510 tons.

The Condor.

The condor is the world's largest bird and is also the highest flier. It has been known to fly at 20,000 feet, whereas the average bird only reaches 300 feet.

You Are an Heir.

We like to preach the doctrine of contentment. Now, there is no man so content as the man who is heir to a great estate, and you are heir to the greatest estate that ever was, namely, the whole earth. Once the earth was owned in common by all the people. Well, are you not an heir of the original owners? It is nothing at all to own just a little corner of the world and no more. All of it is yours if you have eyes to see, ears to hear and the heart to fee

Highland Proclamation.

The following is a proclamation said to have been once issued at Kenmore: "A ane time, ho yes! an' a twa time, ho yes! and a thee time, ho yes! To a' them wha ha' gotten the spoke (England), no persons, at no time after nor prefore, will pu' peats nor howk heather on my Lord Preatlappin's moss, or my lordship to pe surely will prought them perfore her to be peheated, and syne hangt; and gin she'll come back till pe waur done till her nor a' tat."

The King Of His.

Solomon, a famous musician, had as pupil King George II. One day, when the king had not distinguished himself by great practice or skill in playing, the teacher gave him the following classification of fiddlers. "Fiddlers, your majesty, may be divided into three classes: To the first belong those who cannot play at all; to the second those who play but badly, and to the third those who play well. You, sire, have already reached the second class."

Rebuff Discourteous.

Augustin Daly, who was regarded by the general public as one of the most frog-blooded of men, was standing in the lobby of his theatre one evening when he was approached by an actor, who presented his card and inquired: "Do you recognize the profession?" "Did you ever see me stop and speak to one of them?" was the freezing reply.

Famous Park Where Indians Once Gathered

Upper—The Pavilion. Left—A Birch-bark Wigwam. Centre—"Tame Teddy" taking his daily dip. Right—S.S. Assiniboia, one of the magnificent Canadian Pacific passenger steamers plying the Great Lakes from Port McNicoll to Fort William and Chippewa Park.

Night after night on the shores of Thunder Bay, long ago, were heard weird chanting laments of Indian braves. Hundreds of members of various tribes then made this inlet in Northern Ontario ring with their shouts and songs, and the rumbling sound of wooden sticks thudding with monotonous regularity on buckskin tom-toms. There the Indians went to hunt and that was the site of many a tribal rendezvous.

Now three miles the water front looks out over the spreading waves of the Bay at the Sleeping Giant. The Welcome Islands lie in that entrance while beautiful, picturesque Pie Island is on the southern side. In place of the laboriously handmade, intricately-decorated war canoes of Indian days may now be seen processions of great Canadian Pacific passenger and freight vessels, and the fleet of smaller craft plying in and out of Fort William and Port Arthur. Where enchanting Indian laments rose high and clear in the humid air may now be heard the voices of happy English-speaking throngs of tourists.

On the sandy beaches of Thunder Bay has magically arisen a park called Chippewa. Camping grounds, attractive lodges, long, shady lanes overshadowed by towering giants of the forest, and a real, honest-to-goodness, live-animal zoo are among the features which have contributed to the popularity of Chippewa Park.

The three hundred acres of forest lying under the shadow of Mount McKay were originally part of an ancient National Reserve and rarely ancient Chippewa Nation Reserve and rarely saw the foot of a white man. Now, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, advantageously situated close to Fort William, the park is visited by large numbers of men, women and children throughout the year.

Canadians are beginning to find that in addition to numerous natural resources Canada possesses unrivalled sites for summer playgrounds, parks and other resorts. Instead of going to other countries Canadians are learning to appreciate Canada first. The changed condition is due largely to improved travelling conveniences by steam, rail and automobile

Queer Safes.

Folk who distrust banks, like the Sydney woman who buried £12,000 in gold in her garden, are apt to choose strange hiding-places for their wealth.

A few years ago a police-court case revealed the fact that a London woman kept her money hidden in her mother's grave in a suburban cemetery, and quite a number of persons seem to put trust in the security of cannon as banking-places.

In a solitary gun in a fort near Shoreham was found a parcel of jewellery, and in an old Crimean gun at Liverpool, some time ago, an inquisitive youngster discovered a roll of notes, wrapped in a soldier's discharge papers, to the value of over £100.

Where the Wrinkles Are.

"Improving the boudoir cap—little wrinkles that help to make it more becoming," says a headline. The wrinkles, as we understand the proposition, are in the cap, not on the wearer.—Kansas City Star.

Down to Brass Tacks.

This is a printer's slang phrase. When a compositor exhausts the type in his "case" and "gets down to brass tacks," it means that he is down to rock-bottom, or gone the limit.

On Reading the Readers.

Voltaire said, in speaking of social revolution: "There is no danger in the nine-volume philosophical encyclopedia, but watch out for the pamphlet that fits into the side coat pocket and sells for a few sous.

To Remove Stains.

A thick slice of ripe tomato, it is said, placed over an ink spot on white goods will remove the spot, and peach stains wet with cold water spread thickly with cream of tartar and placed in the sun will disappear.

Would You Believe It?

A scientist in Europe has figured that a particle of water evaporated from the ocean is condensed and returns again in ten days, but that it remains there 3,460 years before being evaporated again.

A Similarity.

Some great scientist said that an oyster is as complicated as a watch. We know that both run down easily.

It Looks That Way.

Some fellers think the first syllable of patriotism is spelt pay.

Worrying Over Trifles.

Small causes are sufficient to make a man uneasy, when great ones are not in the way; for want of a block he will stumble at a straw.—Swift.

Valuable for Autoists.

An Englishman has invented a tool to probe cuts and small holes in automobile tires and remove articles which might cause punctures.

Weak Womanhood.

Some married women are so weak that they allow their husbands to keep part of their salaries.

Optimistic Thought.

Security regards the future as well as the present.

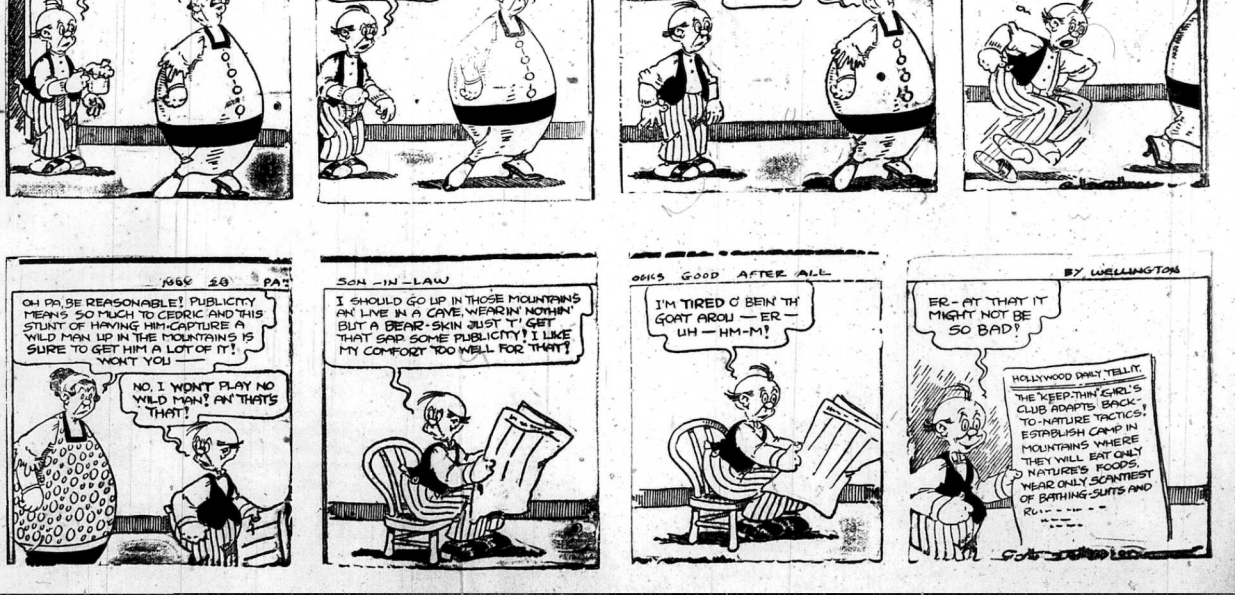
Her Wavering Affections.

"Hubby, I'm in love with that hat."

"You fall in love with too many hats. If you'll promise to remain constant to that one as much as six weeks I'll buy it for you."—Buffalo News.

There never was a man so strong but strong drink was stronger.—Detroit Free Press.

Pa's Son-in-Law


SON-IN-LAW
WHAT D'YA MEAN, YA LOCKED UP MY RAZORS? I'VE GOT T' SHAVE!
I DON'T WANT YOU TO SHAVE FOR A FEW DAYS!
B-BUT—WHAT'S TH' IDEA? YOU KNOW THAT IF I DON'T SHAVE EVERY DAY I LOOK LIKE A WILD MAN!
EXACTLY! THAT'S TH' IDEA!
HELL DON'T LOOK THE PART
MR CORBUSON, CEDRIC'S PUBLICITY AGENT HAS A WONDERFUL PLAN TO GET PUBLICITY FOR CEDRIC BY HAVING HIM DISCOVER AND CAPTURE A "WILD" MAN UP IN THE MOUNTAINS. AND—
BY WELLINGTON
—YOU ARE GOING TO BE THE WILD MAN!
OH PA, BE REASONABLE! PUBLICITY MEANS SUCH TO CEDRIC AND THIS STUNT OF HAVING HIM CAPTURE A WILD MAN UP IN THE MOUNTAINS IS SURE TO GET HIM A LOT OF IT! WON'T YOU—
NO, I WON'T PLAY NO WILD MAN! AN' THAT'S THAT!
SON-IN-LAW
I SHOULD GO UP IN THOSE MOUNTAINS AN LIVE IN A CAVE, WEARIN' NOTHIN' BUT A BEAR-SKIN JUST T' GET THAT SAP SOME PUBLICITY! I LIKE MY COMFORT TOO WELL FOR THAT!
OOH GOOD AFTER ALL
I'M TIRED O' BEIN' TH' GOAT AROU — ER — UH — HM-M!
BY WELLINGTON
ER-AT THAT IT MIGHT NOT BE SO BAD?
HOLLYWOOD DAILY TELL IT.
THE "KEEP-THIN" GIRL'S CLUB ADAPTS BACK-TO-NATURE TACTICS. ESTABLISH CAMP IN MOUNTAINS WHERE THEY WILL EAT ONLY NATURE'S FOODS. WEAR ONLY SCANTIEST OF BATHING-SUITS AND RU—N—N—

New Goods Arriving

—New Potatoes.
—Local Asparagus.
—Iceberg Lettuce.
—Tomatoes.
—Celery.
—Strawberries.
—Cabbage.
—Spinach.
—Carrots.
—Beets.
—Texas Onions.
—Green Onions.
—Cucumbers.

Webster's Grocery
(Sign of Quality)

Poorlee Fence
"Stands over best"

Nothing but the highest quality materials go into Peerless Fence. We can recommend it unreservedly.

Bull strong, pig tight, chicken high—there is a Peerless style for your every fence requirement. All are heavily galvanized and give years of satisfactory service. Come in and let us show you.

D. B. WILSON
Phone 138

The best investment I ever made

That's what everyone says who uses a Buckeye Incubator. The big hatches, the fine husky, wonderful chicks, the absolute certainty of always getting a good hatch, make it a *real investment*, safe and profitable—instead of a gamble.

Buy a Buckeye—the incubator that is fully guaranteed by the world's largest manufacturer and used by more than 700,000 prosperous poultry raisers. Come in and see these wonderful machines — 65 to 600-egg capacity.

THE M. B. MILLS CO
Agents,
NAPANEE, - ONT.

HATCH EVERY HATCHABLE EGG

Insurance!

Protects you from loss by fire at a small expense.

We have been in the insurance business for years and can give you good service.

Agents for all classes of Insurance.

Consult

HARSHAW & SON
Fire, Life, Accident and Auto Insurance
NAPANEE, ONT.

F. C. MARTIN & SON
FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS

Ambulance Service in Connection
Prompt attention to night or day calls.
Office Telephone No. 74.
Residence Telephone No. 375

An automatic lowering device with green grass grave lining, and earth covering, have been recently added to the equipment. This is one of the most up-to-date equipments that can be purchased.

Successors to Hambly & Ming.

24-6m

Radio and Batteries

Authorized dealers for Freed-Eisemann Radio. These sets can be heard any night by appointment.

We carry a full line of Radio Batteries, all styles and prices.

We have just installed one of the latest type chargers to look after your car or radio storage battery.

Get your Radio License from us.

Then if you are about to wire your house, or have any of your wiring equipment altered give us a call. We carry a complete line of Fixtures, Shades, Heating Appliances, Irons, Toasters, Percolaters.

The National line of Electric Ranges, and the Beach Electric Range. Let us give you a price on installing that range or water heater now before the Spring rush comes on.

Get that Thermo Flat Rate Heater installed before Spring. The place to get it is at VINE'S ELECTRIC SHOP.

Then let us instll that Iceola Refrigerator Plant in your home. One of the latest types of Refrigerator Plants, complete with or without refrigerator, in case you have your own refrigerator.

One good second-hand Barnet Refrigerator for sale.

Vine's Electric Shop
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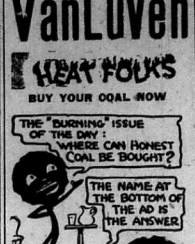
SCRANTON COAL
VanLuven
HEAT FOLKS
BUY YOUR COAL NOW



Buy now !

We have the time, the place and the coal.

If you wait until later, we will still have the best place to buy and the best coal to buy ; but the time will be lacking. And you may have to wait your turn with the others who forgot that winter was coming until the first cold weather caught them.

Buy now !

Call the *HEAT FOLKS* for good, clean coal

VanLuven
Phone 92 Napanee

COMPLEXIONS CLEARED

The skin of youth is yours

All unsightly blemishes removed by dissolving the mask of

COSMOS BEAUTY CLAY

Take advantage of our generous trial offer and have a clear, marble-smooth skin, aglow with its natural beauty.

PRICES :
50 small. $1. large

Cosmos Laboratory Corporation
The Strand Bldg., Toronto, 2

Sirs :

Please send me small box of Cosmos Beauty Clay at your special price of 25.

Name.....

Address.....

Only one box to each person.

GRACE UNITED CHURCH

A. J. TERRILL, B.A., B.D., Pastor.

Public worship at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.
9.30—Class meeting.
11.45 a.m.—Sunday School and Adult Classes.
Wednesday, 7.45—Prayer and praise service. Ensign Milner will have charge.

Marvelube Oil.

The new motor oil. Get it from J. M. Graham's garage. 24-b

Cement !

A fresh carload arriving. Call and get our prices.
WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Card of Thanks.

Mr Frank Smith wishes to convey his thanks to his friends and neighbors for kindnesses and sympathy in his recent bereavement. 27-a

Cheese Board.

At the meeting of the Napanee Cheese Board on Saturday 1300 colored and 225 white cheese were boarded. All sold at 18c.

Euchre Party.

The ladies of the Bowling Club will give a euchre party in the club-house on Friday evening, June 4th, at 8 o'clock. All ladies and gentlemen of the club are invited to come and bring their friends.

Cheap Hardwood Slabs.

I have purchased the entire output of slab wood from Gilchard's saw-mill operations and will deliver a big wagon load of slabs, cut in one-foot lengths for $5.00, until middle of June.
WILFRED S. WILSON.
26-b

Election of Officers.

On Thursday evening Argyl Lodge No 212 elected officers for the ensuing term as follows :—
J. P. G.—Bro. Jno. W. Thompson.
N. G.—Bro. Geo. Root.
V G.—Bro. Authmire Pybus.
Rec.-Sec'y—Bro. E. J. Walters.
Fin. Sec'y—Bro. H. M. Scott.
Treasurer—Bro. F. S. Scott.

Election of Bishop of Ontario Diocese.

The Synod of Ontario meets in session in Kingston on Tuesday, for the election of a successor to Rt. Rev. Dr. E. J. Bidwell, former Bishop of Ontario. A number of names have been mentioned for the vacancy. The leading ones are Dean Carlyle, Montreal ; Canon W. F. Fitzgerald, Kingston ; Archbishop Scott, Quebec ; Rev. Dr. Seager and Canon Walter Loucks, Toronto. From what can be gleaned in both clerical and lay circles of the diocese, the final choice may lie between Dean Carlyle and Dr. Seager. No one will prophecy who will be Bishop Bidwell's successor, but it is said that the synod is liable to compromise on the Dean of Montreal.

Car Stolen.

A Chevrolet car belonging to Mr. Wm. Thurston, Bath, was stolen from in front of Mr. B. F. Hawley's residence on Dundas street, on Saturday night. Mr. Thurston discovered the theft in a very short time. In the meantime, the Provincial Traffic Officer noticed a car on the road travelling at a terrific rate and followed it. He overhauled the car at Marysville, but the occupants apparently saw they were pursued and abandoned the car, and Mr. Blacke brought the car back to Napanee and restored it to its owner.

Oat Crop Field Crop Competition.

$75 in prizes given by Lennox Agricultural Society. Farmers in Lennox should hand their names in at once as the Society must have twelve entries before the government will send a judge. Last year this competition fell through on account of their not being enough entries. It costs but $1.00 to join and you can show any five acres of your crop. The prizes are : $20, $15, $12, $10, $8, $6 and $4. For further particulars apply at once to Mr. Laughland, of the Agricultural Office, or J. L. Boyes, Secretary.

Commissioners Named.

At the Bay of Quinte Conference, which was in session in Kingston last week, the following members of the Kingston-Belleville Presbytery were appointed to attend as commissioners for the General Council of the United Church of Canada, which meets in Montreal June 10th. Kingston-Belleville Presbytery, Revs. C. W. Barrett, Stirling ; A. J. Wilson, Napanee ; H. B. Kenny, Belleville ; D. C. Ramsay, Belleville ; Messrs. H. G. Martin, Stirling ; H. J. Denyes, Holloway ; H. W. Ackerman, Belleville ; W. C. Gordon, Tweed.

Obituary.

The funeral service of the late Clarinda Parks, relict of Mr. Joseph Hambly, of Hay Bay, was held at her home at Sand Hill on Thursday, May 20th. The remains were laid to rest in the Sand Hill cemetery. The deceased was born and lived all her life on the north shore of Hay Bay and had reached the ripe old age of 87 years, 10 months and 24 days. She was a woman of great energy and thrift and a staunch supporter of the Methodist church through life. She leaves to mourn her loss three sisters and one son. The sisters are Mrs. Wm. Henry Degroff, aged 87 years, of Bloomfield, Ont. ; Mrs. John L. Ferguson, aged 91 years, of Desmond, and Mrs. Jacob Windover, aged 93 years, of Detroit, Mich. Her son, Mr. John Hambly, lives on the homestead at Hay Bay. Her earnest Christian life will long be remembered by the many friends and relatives.

Obituary.

Mrs. Almira Cordelia Asselstine, widow of the late Samuel C. Asselstine, died May 18th, in her 75rd year, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. O. Ungar, Robert Street. The deceased was born at Moscow, Ont., and was a daughter of the late Elias Huffman. She was most highly esteemed by a wide circle of friends and was a member of the Woman's Missionary Society for thirty years and was ever ready to give a helping hand for God's Kingdom. The funeral service was held at Trinity United Church, of which she was a member, by Rev. W. R. Tanton, pastor. She leaves to mourn her loss three daughters and two sons, Mrs. E. Ungar, Napanee ; Mrs. M. F. Cochran, Tampa, Fla. ; Miss E. A. Asselstine, Chicago, Ill. ; T. M. Asselstine, Napanee, and Isaac, of Hawley. One sister, Mrs. Geo. Sharp, Sillsville, and five brothers, Myra, of Kingsdine, Milton, of Colebrook, Datus of Minneapolis, Minn., Amos and George, of Moscow.

In view of the increase in the popularity of Ontario and Canada generally with American tourists, the June issue of ROD AND GUN, which is a special Ontario Tourist Number, is particularly interesting.

All stories and articles in the number, with the exception of the regular features, deal with Ontario sport while a personal message from the Premier of Ontario welcomes all tourists to the province and a special Ontario section describes some of the beauty, health, fishing and hunting resorts of Ontario.

A new aspect of angling is given in "The Jumbo Trout of Lake Superior," possibly the gem of the table of contents ; while "Trout Fishin'" is a delightful reminiscence of the creeks of old Ontario.

The regular gun, fishing, outdoor and kennel departments contain specially interesting material for this issue.

ROD AND GUN is published monthly by W. J. Taylor, Limited, Woodstock, Ontario.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER

(Presbyterian)
DESERONTO, ONT.
Minister :
Rev. H. G. Richardson, B.A.

Hours of Sunday services—11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Seats free.
All are cordially invited.

BAY CIRCUIT

Rev. R. J. Merriam, Pastor

Anderson Church : Sunday School, 10 a.m. ; Public Worship, 11 a.m.
Sand Hill Church : Public worship 2.30 p.m.
Gretna Church : Sunday School 10.30 a.m. ; Public Worship 7.30 p.m.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church :
Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.
10.30—Holy Communion.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening prayer.

Barnet Refrigerators—the kind you get at VINE'S ELECTRIC SHOP.

In the Armouries, Napanee, on Friday evening a large and appreciative audience greeted the "Queen's Entertainers" and were rewarded by a most excellent program, consisting of piano, violin and vocal solos, recitations and combined numbers by instrumental and vocal artists. An instructive and interesting address by Mr. Blythe Taylor, M.A., added greatly to the pleasure of the entertainment. Miss Dorothy Dowsley, B.A., is a brilliant pianist, delighting her listeners with the skill and beauty of expressing shown in her rendering of the various numbers. Miss Mignon Telgmann displayed her usual brilliancy of technique and sympathetic interpretation, which never fails to charm her listeners. Miss Kathleen Elliott, B.A., is not unknown to Napanee audiences, having been heard with pleasure in musical circles on several occasions. This young singer possesses a soprano voice of sweetness and flexibility combined with power and compass and her singing delighted the large audience. Miss Elliott was recalled to the platform again and again, and kindly responded to several encores.

TAKE NOTICE

That the half-holidays for the 1926 summer season start Wednesday, June 2nd, and continue through June, July and August.

The stores will close each Wednesday at noon.

THE NAPANEE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
26-d

GARDENING WITH GUNS.

Duke Who Used Cannon to Clothe Rocky Height With Trees.

The Prince of Wales paid a great tribute to the foresters of the Empire in a recent speech. It was well deserved, for the history of Empire forestry is one of which we may well be proud.

There is nothing in the history of forestry, however, which can quite equal, the remarkable experiment made at Craig-y-Barns, on the Duke of Atholl's estate.

Craig-y-Barns was a rocky crag, absolutely destitute of vegetation. But the duke determined that trees should grow on it.

How to get them there was a problem. The rock was so precipitous on all sides that it was quite impossible for any man to climb up and do the planting.

Then someone suggested that the seeds of suitable trees might be scattered over the rocky face by means of gun-fire. The suggestion seemed ridiculous at first, but finally two old muzzle-loading cannon were brought up as an experiment.

A number of canisters were filled with various tree seeds, suitable for surface rooting, and with the seeds of a number of plants. The guns were then loaded with powder, the canisters rammed well home into the muzzles, and the shots fired.

Out flew the canisters. They struck the rock with terrific force, and burst, scattering the seed they contained in every direction.

Much of it fell down the face of the rock, but a fair quantity found a lodgment in the crevices. Not all of it germinated, of course, but some of it did, and presently a few tiny trees shot up. The crag is now covered with vegetable growth, all planted in this unique manner.

Daily Thought.

He serves his party best who serves his country best.—Rutherford B. Hayes.

Occasionally.

Occasionally a truthful man goes fishing.

Stopped Too Soon.

The fat, good-natured, cross-eyed barber was in the middle of my haircut when our conversation drifted into goatees. "I'd rather take a whipping," he said, "than shave a man with a goatee. Just when you begin to get down where the shavin's good, you have to stop."—Chicago Tribune.

Crowd Them Out.

If we wish to overcome evil at all, we must overcome it with good ; there is no other way. Even in our own hearts, the easiest way to cast out wrong and unkind thoughts is by so crowding them out with generous purposes and pleasant memories that there is no room for them.

Something New.

In Quebec Cooking Range. Exclusively new features. See it at WILSON'S HARDWARE

TRINITY UNITED CHURCH

Rev. W. R. Tanton, Pastor.

CHURCH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY SERVICES

Special preacher Rev. C. W. DeMille, Oshawa.
Morning service at 11 a.m.
The School will assemble at 10.30
6.30 p.m.—Organ recital by Professor Baird.
7.00—Evening worship.
Special music at both services.

DOCTORS WORK MIRACLES

Delicate Operations Are Being Performed by Surgeons.

Bones can now be taken out of the body at one place and re-inserted at another, says a medical correspondent. Wonderful operations of this nature have just been performed on a boy and girl admitted to Westminster Hospital, London. Certain bones in their arms and legs were missing.

After transferring bone and flesh to the deficient limbs from healthy but less important parts of the body, it is now confidently hoped that these two children, who might have been cripples for life, will soon be able to make normal use of their limbs. In the same way, during the war, many soldiers were given new faces!

In another London hospital not long ago the position of a large tumor inside a man's brain was correctly located and fifteen square inches of the bone of his skull removed; whilst, at Montreal, a piece of tin was taken from the brain of a girl only two and a half years of age. The trouble was caused by the explosion of a firework in a can, a piece of the flying off and penetrating the child's brain to a depth of four inches.

Dr. Karl Meyer, of Chicago, was reported recently to have saved the life of a patient by taking out his heart, extracting a rifle bullet, and finally restoring the organ to its place, where it continued to beat. The man had shot himself accidentally and his recovery was regarded as hopeless. Dr. Meyer located the position of the bullet by X-ray examination, opened the chest, emptied the vessels of blood, and succeeded in squeezing out the bullet.

Cancer of the throat is extremely malignant and its unfortunate victims seldom survive more than eighteen months or two years unless an operation is performed which necessitates removal of the larynx or Adam's apple. One of the final steps in the operation is to carry the upper end of the windpipe forward into the wound and to sew it up in such a way that the windpipe communicates directly with the outer air. Henceforth the patient breathes through this hole and not through the mouth. But he cannot speak.

Those who have lost their vocal cords in cancer operations can now be fitted with a small apparatus made of rubber tubing and silver—an artificial larynx—by means of which they can talk with sufficient volume to be heard easily across a large room. Speech, however, is all of one pitch, because the rubber diaphragm in the artificial "voice" cannot be stretched and compressed at will like the natural vocal cords.

Delicate operations are sometimes carried out in amazingly difficult surroundings. A schoolboy attempting to board a moving tramcar in Sydney, Australia, when his leg was caught under the wheel... Despite the use of jacks to lift the heavy vehicle, efforts to release the limb failed and three doctors who happened to be present decided that amputation was the only course.

Only by lying on their backs underneath the car could the doctors reach the boy's leg. But whilst the police kept back the crowd an anaesthetic was administered and the operation successfully performed in the middle of the street.

Walking about in the Isle of Wight to-day is a man who, whilst being gas for an operation in Westminster Hospital, London, stopped breathing. Shortly after, the man's heart ceased to beat, and he remained, to all intents and purposes, dead.

A daring experiment was then tried by the operating surgeon, who made an incision in the man's chest —and put his hand inside! He began to massage the man's heart, and after a while it gradually started to beat again in the normal manner.

NOISELESS HOUSES.

Eel-Grass Solves Many Acoustical Problems.

Modern life is rather a noisy affair, and lovers of quiet who are forced to live in busy cities find it difficult, if not impossible, to escape from the constant roar of traffic.

Experiments with eel-grass, a seaweed found on the Newfoundland coast, prove, however, that noise can be very largely shut out, even in the heart of a great city.

In addition to thus making possible the noiseless or nearly noiseless house, the use of eel-grass will, it is claimed, solve many acoustical problems. It has proved its usefulness in this direction in various churches and small halls, and also in the West Riding County Hall at Wakefield and the lecture hall of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Before the discovery of its qualities as a sound absorber, eel-grass was used in America for keeping houses warm in winter and cool in summer. It is used in the form known as "Cabot's Quilt," which is eel-grass dried, cleaned, and made up between sheets of brown paper.

Hot Water

What if the furnace is out! You can have hot water continuously, and lots of it, with an Immersion Type Hot Water Heater at a cost of only $2.29 per month.

This Heater can be completely installed in your home, with an efficient tank cover, at a total cost of only $35.00.

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ASSURANCE

THOSE who employ us have the assurance that they will receive the highest degree of service and satisfaction.
We are equipped to handle a commission in a thorough manner. Our services are dependable and polite.

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FULL MOTOR EQUIPMENT
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Spring Painting !

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"The Lord is my Shepheard, I shall not want," Ps. 23-1 ; "Come and see the works of God," Ps. 66-5 ; "There remaineth therefore a rest for the people of God," Heb. 4-9 ; "The same Lord over all is rich unto all that call upon Him," Rom. 10-12 ; "Bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfil the law of Christ," Gal. 6-2 ; "The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms", Deut. 33-27.

Thy mighty arm to smooth our way,
Thy light to turn our night to day ;
Onward with firmer steps we roam,
On to our everlasting home.

A BIBLE LOVER.

Barnet Refrigerators—the kind you get at VINE'S ELECTRIC SHOP.

WONDERLAND

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

Big double show, two Features and a good comedy.

The first screen version of "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN," the world's most popular melodrama, with a cast of old favorites, including Irving Cummings and Baby Marie Osborne. The play that has made countless millions cry and cry and is now in motion pictures.

Also another good feature, "THE GIRL FROM MONTMARTRE," in which Barbara La Marr and Lewis Stone are co-featured.

Special Matinee on Thursday at 1.30.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

"WAGES FOR WIVES," the William Fox production of the John Golden success. This clever comedy drama is based on the moot question of whether wives should be paid for their household services or not.

Also a 2-reel Western.

Also a good comedy.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

One show only at 8 o'clock.

D. W. Griffiths presents "SALLY OF THE SAWDUST," an 11-reel special. One of the highest tributes ever given to a screen player has been won by Carol Dempster, the star in D. W. Griffith's great comedy, "Sally of the Sawdust," a United Artists Corporation release, which is proving the laughing triumph of the season.

Also a funny two reel comedy.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.
Napanee's Leading Theatre
The Home of Good Photo Plays.

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE.
The Great English Preparation.
Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins. Used for Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Lack of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price $2 per box, 3 for $5. Sold by all druggists, or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. *New pamphlet mailed free.* THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.

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Friday, June 11th

at 2 o'clock p.m.

SPECIAL SPEAKERS

will address the meeting

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A STANDARD Bank Foreign Letter of Credit enables you to make shipments upon what is virtually a c.o.d. basis. Our representative in China or any other foreign market, makes collection at the time of presenting the bill of lading to your consignee. Thus can you make foreign collections anywhere in the civilized world through the connections of the Standard Bank, reducing your credit arrangements and all financial details to terms of admrable simplicity.

BANKING FIFTY YEARS

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NAPANEE BRANCH—H. R. McHoull, *Manager*
Branches also at Belleville, Camden East, Deseronto, Newburgh, Tamworth

Every Hat in our Store reduced for Saturday.—A trial will convince you of our Values.

LILLE'S GREY SHOPPE

West of Campbell House

Will Sell Now on Basis of Lower Car Prices

on account of lower import duties, and have BEST SMALL CAR, with AMPLE ROOM EVERY WAY for FIVE.

Second-hand and Overhauled Cars

down also—will sell few I have at prices to correspond.

J. ED. CLARK, At Card's Garage
Star Dealer

Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN

Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for

Colds Headache Neuritis Lumbago
Pain Neuralgia Toothache Rheumatism

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Safe — Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions.

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets
Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid (Acetyl Salicylic Acid). "A. S. A." is the initial letter and Aspirin means Bayer manufacture. To assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

THE DORMOUSE.

Makes a Delightful Little Pet and Learns to Love You.

The dormouse is an interesting little creature, well-known in Great Britain and other European countries. Mr. Oliver G. Pike, F.Z.S., who has made a study of the little animal, tells what he has learned as follows:

If you have never looked upon the dormouse at close quarters, you have failed to see the most wonderful eyes in the whole of wild nature. They are large, black, lustrous, and as you look into them you see your own face and the surrounding scene reflected as in a tiny mirror.

In all his habits the dormouse is very much like his big cousin or the tree-dog, and you take the trouble to hide in a hedge you will be well rewarded by seeing the dormouse and companions playing on the twigs. They climb and jump with remarkable agility, and perform evolutions that would not disgrace the squirrel.

He has a plump, reddish-brown body, so soft that you would imagine there were no bones underneath his smooth, sleek skin. His tail is "feathered" at the end, and his feet are small and well padded; but they are strong, and with his tiny fingers he can climb cleverly. The ears are round, and the face is not pointed like that of the mice we find in our houses.

He makes a delightful pet, and will learn to love you with a great devotion. I have known a dormouse go to church in the pocket of his young owner. During the service there was consternation in a certain part of the church, several women leaving hurriedly, all because the mouse, on the shoulder of his mistress, was sitting on his haunches and cleaning his whiskers with his front paws!

The most wonderful thing connected with the dormouse is his sleep. During spring and summer he is the most energetic little animal that you could find, but he sleeps for half the year during the winter. For six months he sleeps, not a broken sleep like that of the squirrel, for the latter has to be seen playing in the woods on fine winter days, but a steady, long slumber that nothing except the spring sun will awaken.

At the end of the autumn, the dormouse makes a cosy nest at the foot of the hedgerow. The outside is constructed of grasses, and the inside is lined thickly with leaves. The interior is just large enough for his small round body, and when curled up he is about the size of a golf ball.

I have seen him when the approach of summer tells him that it is time to turn out. He will unroll himself, up tightly, with his nose and feet tucked inside the ball. As the sunshine comes down upon his home the first gives a tiny sigh, then one small hand appears, and a little pink nose comes out.

For an hour or more he slowly unfolds, and last of all the eyes begin to open. Two or three hours later he is seen sitting outside his winter home, and the warmth of the sun is reviving him.

WHICH WOULD WIN

Sidelights on "Speed" Which Are Peculiarly Interesting.

When Alan Cobham reached England the other day from Cape Town he had flown 16,000 miles. Such a journey reminds us, says Answers, that we live in the Speed Age. Have you ever compared speeds," so to speak, and arranged imaginary races in your mind?

For instance, take a champion walker, a champion runner, and a racehorse, and see how their speeds compare. The walker can attain a pace of five miles per hour; the runner can more than double this, at the rate of 21½ miles per hour; while a horse can touch 39 miles per hour.

What does speed feel like to the racer? A champion runner thus described his sensations to the writer:

"The only thing I can recollect during the race was that, when nearing the finish, I felt what appeared to be a slight breeze against me. I said wind there was, however, was, if anything, in my favor, and it only showed that I was going faster than the wind for the moment."

As regards walking, one of the most astonishing performances ever accomplished was the result of a wager made for 100 guineas by Foster Fowel, in 1788. He wagered that he could walk from London to York and back again in six days. This was his feat:

On the first day he walked 88 miles, from London to Stamford. On the second day 72 miles to Doncaster. On the third day he reached York and got back to Ferrybridge, a distance of 40 miles. On the fourth day found him at Grantham, 65 miles. He reached Eaton on the fifth day, 54 miles; and covered the remaining 54 miles; and covered the remaining distance of 58 miles to London on the sixth day.

Our next speed comparison shall be between a train and a champion cyclist. This makes a neck-and-neck contest. The train, at 61 miles to the hour, puts up quite a good turn of speed; but the champion cyclist can do 63 miles. Here are the sensations of a cyclist in a big contest:

"This was my first train race and I had had no practice at paced riding and rode irregularly. My front wheel struck the wheel of the tandem that was pacing me, and we all went flying across the track. Fortunately, we were about 100 yards in front of the other competitors, so we had time to pick ourselves up before the others overtook us; otherwise, it might have been a very nasty accident. Watching a grey tyre upon a grey track is very trying."

The automobile makes a good show with 154 miles an hour to his credit, but the crack bird-man beats him by nearly forty miles. A racing motorist once described the thrills he experienced in these words:

"A thick white mist settled down over the course soon after the race started, so we could scarcely see anything ahead of us as we dashed forward between the hedges. The cars quickly got separated in a race like this, and soon my companion and I were flying through the white night—for that was not the day looked like —all on our own.

"As we spun along I did my best to steer a straight course down the middle of the road, but this was more difficult. However, the road was lined with trees and I could see the tops of those ahead. I therefore guided my course according to the position of the trees, and for some time this dodge paid very well.

"Suddenly out of the mist ahead there leapt in sight, right across our path, a couple of stout gates that stretched from one side of the road to the other and left no possible outlet of escape for us. We were bearing down on a level-crossing, the gates of which were tightly shut.

"There was no time for hesitation. I cleaned on the brakes, realizing that probably my last hour had come. As the brakes gripped the car slowed down a trifle, then spun clean round twice, like a great top, and went whizzing to the side of the road. We were on top of an embankment.

"Down the bank our car flew, while we found ourselves rushing through the air. Suddenly I remembered no more; my face was covered with scratches; there came the cracking of branches on every side. I had come a cropper all right. I was in the middle of a great gorse-bush and practically unhurt!"

PREDICT EPIDEMICS.

Illinois Sends Out Forecast of Approaching Epidemics.

Health observatories from which forecasts of approaching epidemics will be sent out have been established in the 44 largest cities of Illinois by Dr. Isaac D. Rawlings, State Health Director, says Popular Science Monthly.

Each station is supplied with a weekly statement showing the number and location of all reported cases of contagious disease in its territory. With this information the local health officer can determine the danger and take steps to recover it.

Epidemics are no longer mysterious outbursts that spring out of nowhere and disappear just as suddenly, Dr. Rawlings declares, in announcing the opening of these observatories. They are recurrent disturbances like weather changes that can be predicted with reasonable accuracy.

By the interpretation of carefully gathered statistics and by following the path of the disease, he asserts, it is possible to prevent all but a very few feet forecast, which is of the greatest service in aiding preventive medical work.

Didn't Understand Children.

"Father," said little Alice," I don't think mother knows much about bringing up children."

"What makes you think that?"

"Well," replied Alice, "she makes me go to bed when I am wide awake and she makes me get up when I am awfully sleepy."

Pen-knife With 1,581 Blades.

A Sheffield cutlery firm has made a pen-knife with 1,581 blades.

Use for Kansas Sunflower.

Americans, especially those who live in the Sunflower state of Kansas, will be interested in knowing that the cultivation of the sunflower is being urged in England because its seeds are rich in oil and valuable as chicken feed.—The People's Home Journal.

Record for Divers.

In salvaging the United States submarine F-4, which was sunk off Honolulu in March, 1915, divers went down to a depth of about 300 feet and adjusted chains and cables and directed operations of men at the surface. This is said to have broken all diving records.

Railway for Gunpowder Only.

In one of the western states there is a little railway, the one purpose of which is to transport gunpowder from the magazines to the blasting house. The two little cars, drawn by a real curiosity of an engine, are scarcely larger than delivery wagons.

First Glass Eye.

Oddly enough, the first artificial eyes were not made for living persons, but for the dead. In the days of the earliest Pharaohs the Egyptian embalmers removed the eyes, poured plaster or wax into the sockets and set in eyes of volcanic glass or some precious stone.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

Is One of the Richest Countries of Europe.

The term Czecho-Slovakia comprises two branches of the same Slav nation—the six and three-fourth million Czechs (pronounced Tchechs) of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, and the two million Slovaks of Slovakia. These countries were parts of the monarchy of Austria-Hungary until Austria-Hungary collapsed towards the end of the Great War, when they united and formed a republic which was recognized by the Great Powers in the peace arrangement of 1919. The national Government consists of a President, Cabinet and an elected National Assembly. The area of the republic is 54,207 square miles, which is a little greater than the combined areas of our three Maritime Provinces. The population is about 13,500,000.

Czecho-Slovakia is one of the richest countries of Europe, both as regards natural resources and industrial development. Agriculture is highly developed and intensive farming is carried on, the principal crops are wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, and sugar-beets. There are 170 beet-sugar factories in the country producing each year more than one million tons of sugar. Fully half a million tons of sugar is yearly exported. The stock of excellent quality is abundant, and apples, pears and stone fruit are grown in great quantities. The country is also among the most richly wooded countries of Europe, the fine forests covering about one-third of the whole area. The mineral production comprises both soft and hard coal, iron, graphite, gold, silver, copper, lead, and rock-salt. The textile establishments number 12,000, of which 2,000 are textile mills, 2,040 glass works and glass factories, 1,000 for food production, 1,200 for furniture, also machine-shops, paper mills, etc.

EATING SUNLIGHT.

Health-Giving Rays Can Be Imprisoned In Food.

When scientists began to investigate the riddle of cod-liver oil they found that the oil had remarkable disease-fighting properties than any other known substance. What made it so potent in combating ill-health?

It was presently ascertained that cod-fish, from whose livers this oil is prepared, feed entirely upon a seaweed which floats near the surface of the water. In other words, they feed upon sun-drenched food and nothing else.

But it was a long time before anyone thought of applying this knowledge in a practical way to other foods. The idea was first suggested by the Turks, but they retained their island.

In 1798, Napoleon Bonaparte invaded the East, and on his way to Egypt he captured Malta and banished the Knights. A few months later the Maltese rose in rebellion against the French. They were supported by the British and Naples, and after two years the French were compelled to surrender to the British. By the Treaty of Amiens, between Britain and France, in 1802, it was arranged that Malta should be restored to the Knights, but this was not carried out, because Napoleon failed to comply with other terms of the same treaty, and because the Maltese preferred British control to that of the Knights. By the Treaty of Paris, to which all the Great Powers of Europe were parties, Malta was recognized as part of the British Empire.

The Test.

Sandy was a Scotsman and she'd signed the pledge. Nigger again would he touch strong drink but several of his friends seemed to scout him, and one said:

"Ye've mean, Sandy, that ye've stopped drinkin' for ever "

"I do," answered Sandy.

"Then," said the tee'tel one that if ye are standing in a barrel filled wi' whiskey richt up tae yer chin ye wouldna' be caught bendin'?"

Sandy began to waver; the prospect was too alluring.

"Well," he replied, "I'm no sayin' I would, mind ye, but I might mak a wee ripple wi' me hand."

Weights Affected by Gravity.

Anything weighed in the polar regions weighs more than if weighed on the equator, if weighed by a spring balance, since the strength of the spring is not affected by gravity; but if weighed by a scale beam balance and weights, the weight is the same as in any part of the world, since the weights are affected by gravity in the same degree as the article which is weighed. For this reason goods weighed in custom houses from foreign parts are always weighed by beam scales.

Names of South American Countries.

Mexico is a Spanish rendering, or combination, of Aztec words meaning the place where the war god lives. It seems to have derived its name from the legendary island of Brazil (later identified with one of the Azores), because it was found to produce a red wood resembling brasil wood. Peru and Peru are of aboriginal origin. Argentina is an invented name based on the Latin word for silver, as Rio de la Plata, the name of its chief river, means silver river in Spanish.

Doing One's Best Work.

To do one's best work and be one's best self involves the quiet but final acceptance of such tools as have been put into one's hands and such materials as lie about one. To be happy and useful and to contribute to the joy of life one must take up the work at hand and do it as best he may, without envy, jealousy, or strife.

Combs.

Combs have been used in the toilet since very ancient times, says Christian Science Monitor. Greek girls of the second and the Roman ladies used them to arrange and hold up their hair; even ladies among the Swiss lake dwellers seem to have been familiar with them. Some of these were made of wood, some of bone, or horn or of ivory.

Cheerful Man Always in Demand.

Give us, O give us, the man who sings at his work! Be his occupation what it may, he is equal to any of those who follow the same pursuit in silent sullenness. He will do more in the same time—he will do it better—he will persevere longer.—Carlyle.

Wise Man Is Patient.

A physician is not angry at the intemperance of a mad patient, nor does he take it ill to be railed at by a man in a fever. Just so should a wise man treat all mankind, as a physician treats a patient, and look upon them only as sick and extravagant.—Seneca.

Use Gillette's Eye to MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP and for cleaning and DISINFECTING

Gillette's Eye Protects Your Health and Saves Your Money

MALTA.

Has Been a British Possession Since 1802.

The Island of Malta, known by the ancient Romans as Melita, in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 miles from Sicily, is a British crown colony and principal British naval station in the Mediterranean. Its earliest inhabitants, Phoenicians, Greeks, Carthaginians and Romans. When it belonged to the latter, St. Paul was shipwrecked on the coast in 58 A.D., while on his way to Rome as a prisoner. During the decline of the Roman Empire it was occupied by Vandals in the fifth and sixth centuries, and in 870 it was taken by the Arabs, who were expelled in 1090 by Count Roger, the Norman ruler of Sicily. Many years later it came into the hands of the Emperor Charles V., who ruled over Spain and Central Europe, and by him it was granted to the Knights of Hospitallers in 1530. Several times the Knights were besieged by the Turks, but they retained their island.

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Canada's "Mounties"

The report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for last year, recently issued from Headquarters, Ottawa, reviews in detail the work of this force which was carried on in practically every province—from Cape Breton to Vancouver Island and from the southern cities of Ontario to the shores of Hudson Bay and Herschel Island near the mouth of the Mackenzie river. Possibly no other body of men perform such a variety of duties over so wide a field. Half a continent is the scene of their labors—the great cities of southern and control Canada, the international frontier, the mining camps of the Yukon, the vast unsettled and only partially explored regions between the Prairie Provinces and the Arctic Ocean, and the northern islands beyond. And their duties are as varied as are the physical conditions of their fields of activity. They enforce the customs and excise laws and help to bring to justice smugglers and illicit stillmen; they track down counterfeiters and check the illicit traffic in alcoholic liquors; in the Far North they enforce the general criminal laws of the Dominion, and representing the Government in many functions, collect duties on imports brought in by traders and whalers. They are the "hands" of the whole machinery of government, carrying mail beyond the field of the ordinary operations of the Post Office Department, looking after isolated settlers, guard protection, distressed Indians and game, for the Departments of Colonization, Mines and Indian Affairs, and look at the same time are always at the call of the Department of Justice. In many respects they are the eyes of the Federal Government and often its strong arm that brings authority to the remote parts of this broad Dominion.

Numerically the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is a small body—a handful of men, most people think and, what is surprising, smaller than it was a few years ago. Possibly this is one branch of the public service that has escaped the subject of the pruning knife of economy. In 1920 the force consisted of 73 officers, 1,598 non-commissioned officers and constables, a total personnel of 1,671, with 942 horses. Last year the strength of the force was 53 officers, 1,304 non-coms and constables, a total of 977, with 360 horses and 226 dogs, a reduction of 694 men and 582 horses during the past five years. This decrease in the personnel is not due to lack of available men, for applicants each year are many times greater than the number of recruits taken on.

One department of work that during the past few years has brought the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to the attention of the public is that carried on in conjunction with the Federal Department of Health in India for the suppression of the drug traffic. The work has been difficult but results have justified the efforts put forth. Within the past year the police pursued has been to strike at the more important persons who are the head-centres of the drug traffic. Peddlers and outlying parts of the evil machine, as a rule to the vigilance of the local police. Gangs that control the distribution have been broken up, especially in Montreal, and a number of leaders in the traffic brought to justice. One notable case was that of a man in Montreal "who was caught in the key operation of the whole traffic, the importation of drugs from continental Europe. Detection of this phase of the traffic is rendered difficult by an ingenious system of false bills of lading, misleading addresses, and in general the use of all the juggling known to the shadier side of the commercial world. However, a clue was obtained and followed, so that a considerable shipment was seized and the importer given a heavy sentence.

"Something has been done in Montreal to interfere with the traffic from Montreal to other parts of the United States; for example, a man who sent drugs by mail to an American addict was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1,000; this conviction was effected by means of the close co-operation of the Canadian and United States

"Montreal was concerned also in a campaign so far away as Moose Jaw; a special squad obtained the conviction of a number of traffickers there, and the most important person of the set fled to Montreal; he was arrested there on exemption from extradition, but a Montreal case existing against him, he was tried and sentenced there. Another place where a local campaign was waged is Hull, Quebec.

Counterfeiters also felt the heavy hand of the force and several gangs were captured and convicted. "A noteworthy case," states the report, "was an attempt to manufacture ten dollar Federal Reserve notes. Two men, one in Quebec and the other in a village near Sorel, engaged in complicated plot to make these counterfeits, some of the machinery being on board a barge belonging to one of them. Before their arrangements were completed their scheme became known to us, and they were arrested, being sentenced to three and two years respectively. The investigations in this case were complicated, and a complete case was built up."

Mr. Justice Wilson, in speaking of the "Mounties," said: "As a department when we are seeking a model police, permit me to say it is not necessary to go abroad; there is the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, which, for some time, has been in our good city. Time and time again the court has had evidence of their splendid work. We have there a model police which is comparable to Scotland Yard or to the police organization of no matter what country. Let note be taken of that, and let efforts be made to imitate it."

And these words are emphasized the work of the force carried on throughout the lone Northland.

Fantastic Fling.

"I understand your husband is learning to dance?"

"Yes," replied Mrs. Glumsby. "That report was started by some neighbors who happened to be looking through our basement window just after he had dropped a hot cinder on his foot."—Washington Star.

Still a Nomad.

"Why did your wife leave you?"

"Force of habit, I guess. She was a cook before I married her."—Detroit Free Press.

BRAIN-WAVE PROBLEM.

Scientist Reports That He Has Detected "Brain Waves."

For a third time within a year a scientist reports that he has detected "brain waves," using a delicate radio apparatus to do so, says a writer in the New York Herald Tribune. The first report was from Prof. Ferdinando Cazzamalli of the University of Milan. He was followed promptly by a group of American investigators. Now Dr. E. D. Adrian of Cambridge, England, repeats the feat and announces the same results. Dr. Adrian's experiments seem to have been controlled rather more carefully than were the others, and he is properly cautious also in interpreting the results.

The matter of interpretation is just what constitutes the difficulty. Physiologists have known for years that the operation of the nerves is electrical. There is no difficulty in detecting this, either by radio apparatus or in numerous other ways. Very simple experiments suffice to indicate that electric impulses pass along the nerves whenever a finger is suddenly pinched, or whenever a muscle is moved. Other electrical changes go on in muscles when they contract. Even the heart-beat is accompanied by electric discharges, and physicians make use of a device called the electrocardiograph to record the heart's pulses of electricity by means of a string galvanometer. The heart is behaving normally or abnormally.

It is a long step, however, from the detection of these well-known electric actions in the body to the proof that any real "brain wave" has been detected. The difficulty is that of sorting out the hundreds of different electric impulses from one another, so that we may know which is from the muscles, which from the heart, which from the nerves, and so on. The one important advance which Dr. Adrian reports is that Dr. Adrian appear to present is the fact that he has succeeded in identifying the particular electric wave corresponding to the stimulation of a single fibre from the muscle of a frog. Perhaps we can learn to identify the special characteristics of each type of bodily electricity, just as a radio fan can distinguish between the static of thunderstorm and disturbances from a defective sparking motor. Then will be time enough to attack the problem of detecting electrical action in the brain. Meanwhile, no one need fear that scientists, armed with Dr. Adrian's apparatus, will be eavesdropping on their neighbor's thoughts.

TASTING WITH YOUR EYES.

Blindness Robs Smoking of Much of Its Pleasure.

It is often said that blind people do not care to smoke, and it is true that blindness robs smoking of much of its pleasure. It is equally true that blindness largely spoils the pleasure that the average person takes in food. Unless we try the experiment of eating with our eyes shut we do not realize the immense difference that color makes to food.

Take a familiar instance—a piece of cheese and butter. If your butter was pure white you would not like it, even though it might be perfectly pure and fresh. If your cheese was white, you would find the ordinary country butter pure white and would soon come to like it.

Cheese in its natural state is almost white, and the best milk is white, yet cheese is always colored, for people would say that pure white cheese had no taste. And believing this, the cheese would really lack taste, for it is true that taste depends largely on sight.

Pure whisky is clear as gin, but manufacturers know better than to sell it in that state; they sophisticate by keeping it in sherry casks. Rum, as it leaves the still, is also colorless. Rum originally owed its rich color to the occasional boiling over of the liquid in the rough stills of the olden days, and people having got it into their heads that a good rum should be dark in color, distillers now color it artificially. Brandy is colored with caramel, and so is most of the cheap vinegar sold to-day.

KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN.

Remnant of Old Order Are a Few Pious Monks.

The pilgrimage which certain highly-placed members of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem are making to the East romantically links the present with the past of a thousand years ago.

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem was founded in 1099, after the capture of Jerusalem by the Crusaders, its purpose being to succor the sick and wounded. Its numbers, among them some of the greatest warriors of the time, took vows of celibacy and wore black tunics on which were emblazoned an eight-pointed cross.

To-day, the remnant of the Order, once so brilliant and powerful, is to be found in Rome in the persons of a few pious monks, who still adhere strictly to the vows of their founders.

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A Man To His Mate

By

J. ALLEN DUNN

Illustrations by Irwin Myers

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Good for all the family
It makes them smile—it's sure worth while.
CEREAL
DOUBLE MERIT
Eat it every meal

CHAPTER XI.

Smoke.

When Rainey came on deck the next morning he found the schooner floating in a small lagoon that made the center of a floe. The water in it was

"We'll Make a Man of You Yit, Rainey, Afore We Git Back."

slush, half solid. Main and fore were close furled, the headsails also, and the Kariuk was nosing against the far end of the rapidly diminishing basin. The wind was still lively.

A deep hum of bursting surf undertoned all other noises and, prisoned as she was, the schooner and her floe were sweeping slowly toward the land in the grip of a current rather than before the gusty wind.

Lund came up within the hour and stood blinking at the brilliance.

He seemed well satisfied with the prospect. "Had breakfast?" he asked Rainey, and then: "All right. We'll git the men aft."

He bellowed an order, and soon every one came trooping, to gather in two groups either side of the cabin skylight. Their faces were eager with the proximity of the gold, yet half sullen as they waited to hear what Lund had to say. Since the attempt against him Lund had said nothing about their shares. They acknowledged him as master, but they still rebelled in spirit.

"There's the island," said Lund. "We'll make it afore sundown. The beach is there, waitin' for us to dig it up. It'll be some job. I don't reckon it's frozen hard, only crusted. If it is we'll bust the crust with dynamite. But we got to hop to it. There'll be another cold spell after this one peters out an' the next is like to be permanent. I want the gold washed out afore then, an' us well down the strait. It's up to you to hump yorselves, an' I'll help the humpin'.

"We'll cradle most of the stuff an'. If they's time, we'll flume the silt tail'in's for the fine dust. Providin' we can git a fall of water. There'll be plenty for all hands to do. An' the shares go as first fixed. I ain't expectin' you to do the diggin' an' not git a pinch or two of the dust."

The men's faces lighted, and they shuffled about, looking at one another with grins of relief.

"No cheers?" asked Lund ironically. "Wall, I hardly expected 'em. Hanson, you'll be one of the foremen with pay accordin'. Deming."

"I can't dig," said the hunter truculently. "Neither can Beale, with his ribs."

"You've got a sweet nerve," said Lund. "I reckon you've won enough to be sure of yore shares, if the boys pay up. Enough for you to do some diggin' in yore pockets for Beale. His ribs 'ud be whole if you hadn't started the bolshevik stunt. But I'll find something for both of you to do. Don't let that worry you none.

"We've got mercury aboard somewhere," Lund continued, to Rainey, when the men had dispersed, far more cheerful than they had gathered. "We'll use that for concentration in the flim rifles. Hansen'll have rockers made that'll catch the big stuff. If the worst comes to the worst, we'll load up the old hooker with the pay dirt an' wash it out on the way home. It'll strip that beach down to bedrock if I have to work the toes an' fingers off 'em."

By noon the schooner was glazed in as firmly as a toy model that is mounted in a glass sea. The wind blew itself entirely out, but the current bore them steadily on to the clamorous shore, where the swells were creating promontories, bays, cliffs and chasms in the piled-up confusion of the floes pounding on the rocks, breaking up or sliding atop one another in noisy confusion.

The marble-whiteness of the ice masses was set off by the blues and soft violets of their shadows, and by pearly sheen wherever the planes caught the light at a proper slant for the play of prisms. Beautiful as it was, the sight was fearful to Rainey, in common with the crew. Only Lund surveyed it nonchalantly.

"It's bustin' up fast," he said. "All we need is a little luck. If we only got that there's no use of worryin'. We can't blast ourselves out o' this without riskin' the schooner. We ought to be thankful we froze in gentle. There ain't a plank started. The floe'll fend us off. There ain't enny big chunks enny way near us aft. Luck —to make a decent landin'—is all we need, an' it's my hunch it's comin' our way."

His "hunch" was correct. Though they did not actually make the little bay on which the treasure beach debouched, they fetched up near it against a broken hill of ice that had lodged on the sharp slopes of a little promontory, making the connection without further damage than a splitting of the forward end of their encasing floe, with hardly a jar to the Kariuk.

Lund sent men ashore over the ice, climbing to the promontory crags with hawsers, by which they tied up schooner, floe and all, to the land. If the broken hill suffered further catastrophe, which did not seem likely, its fragments would fall upon the floe. In case of emergency Lund ordered men told off day and night to stand by to the hawsers, to cast loose or cut, as the extremity needed.

It was dark before they were snugged. The men volunteered, through Hansen, to commence digging that night by the light of big fires, so cozy were they at the nearness of the gold. But Lund forbade it.

"You'll work reg'lar shifts when you git started," he said. "An we don't start till termorrer. We've got to stand by the ship ternight until we find out by mornin' how snug we're goin' to be berthed."

All night long they lay in a pandemonium of noise. After a while they would become used to it as do the workers in a stampmill, but that night it deafened them, kept them awake and alert, fearful with the tremendous exhibition. The hot breath of the frost made the timbers of the Kariuk creak and its thrust continually worked among the stranded masses with groaning thunders and shrill grindings, while the surf ever boomed on the resonant sheets of ice.

Dawn came before they were aware of it, a sudden rush of light that dyed the ice in every hue of red and orange, that tipped the frozen coast with bursts of ruby flame and dared like beacons and gilded the crests of the long swells, tinging all their world with a wild, unnatural glory.

Lund, striding the deck, his head heard iced with his breath, suddenly stopped and stared into the east. There, in the very eye of the dawn, was a trail of smoke, like a plume against the flaming, three-quarters circle of the rising sun!

In Lund's face, on which the bruises were fast fading, changed purple-black with rage. He whirled upon Sandy, gaping near, and ordered him to fetch his binoculars. Through them he stared long at the smoke. Then he turned to the girl and Rainey.

"Come down inter the cabin," he said. "We'll need all our wits. That's a patrol boat, Japanese, for a million! None other this far west. An' it's d—d funny it should come up right at this minnit. We've made the trip on schedule time, an' here they show. But we'll let that slide. We've got to think fast. They'll board us. They'll overhaul us lookin' for seal pelts. At least I hope so.

"We've got none. Our hun'ers an' our rifles an' shotguns'll prove our claim to be pelagic sealers. We got to trust they believe us. If there is a hide aboard or a club, or a sign of a dead seal on the beaches they'll nail us. They may enjwyay, just on suspicion.

"It's lucky we didn't start mussin' up that beach. But they'll go over everything. I know 'em. They claim to own the seas hereabouts, an' they're cockier than ever since the war. Rainey, you got to git busy on the log. If yore father didn't keep it up, Miss Peggy, so much the better. If he has, you got to fake it somehways, Rainey.

"I'm Simms, get me, until we're clear of 'em, An' you, Rainey, are Doc Carlsen. Nothin' must show in the log about enny deaths."

"But why?" asked the girl. "Why do we have to masquerade if we haven't touched the seals?"

Lund barked at her:

"I gave you credit for sharper wits," he said. "We've got to have everything so reg'lar they can't find an excuse for haulin' us in an' settin' fire to the schooner. They'd do it in a jiffy. We got to show 'em our clearance papers, an' we've got to tally up all down the line. Rainey ain't on the ship's books—Carlsen is. Lund ain't but Simms is. I'm Simms. An' you'—he stopped to grin at her—"you're my daughter. I'll dissolve the relationship after a while. I'll prob'ly need that. An' I'll drill the crew. They know what's ahead of 'em if the Japs git suspicious.

"That ain't the worst of it! They may know what we're after. If they do, we're goners. Ever occur to you, Rainey, that Tamada, who is a deep one, may have tipped off the whole thing to his consul while the schooner was at San Francisco? He was along the last trip. He'd know the approximate position. Might have got the right figgers out o' the log, him bavin' the run of the cabin. A cable would do the rest. He'll git his whack out of it, with the order of the Golden Chrysanthemum or some Jap arig to boot, an' git even with the way he feels to'ard our outfit for'ard, that ain't shin none too sweet to him."

The suggestion held a foundation of conviction for Rainey. He had thought of the consul. He had always sensed depths in Tamada's reserve. It looked plausible, Lund rose.

"Git Tamada," he said. But the girl stopped him.

"You don't know that's true. Tamada has been wonderful—to me. What do you intend to do with him?"

"I'll make up my mind between here and the galley," said Lund grimly. "This is my third time of tackling this island, an' no Jap is goin' to stand between me an' the gold, this trip. Why, even if he ain't blown on us, he'll give the whole thing away. If he didn't want to they'd make him come through if they laid their eyes on him. They've got more tricks than a Chinese mandarin to make a man talk. Stands to reason he'll tell 'em. If he can talk when they git here," he added ominously, standing half-way between the table and the door of the corridor, his hand opening and closing suggestively. "The crew'd settle his hash if'n I didn't's They ain't fools. They know what's ahead of 'em in Japan. You, Rainey, git busy with that log.

That gunboat'll have a boat alongside this floe inside of ninety minnits."

But Peggy Simms was between him and the door.

"You shan't do it," she said, her eyes hard as flints, if Lund's were like steel. "You don't know what he was to me when—when dad was buried. Call him in and let him talk for himself or—or I'll tell the Japanese myself what we have come for!"

Lund stood staring at her, his face hard, his beard thrust out like a bush with the jut of his jaw. Still she faced him, resolute, barely up to his shoulders, slim, defiant. Gradually his features crinkled into a grin.

"I believe you would," he said at last. "An' I'd hate to do you that way I would Tamada. But, mind you, if I don't git a definite promise out of him that rings true, I'll have to stow him somewheres, where they won't find him. An' that won't be on board ship."

The girl's face softened.

"You said you played fair," she said with a sigh of relief. She stepped to the door, opened it, and called for Tamada. The Japanese appeared almost instantly. Lund closed the door behind him and locked it.

"You know there's a patrol comin' up, Tamada?" he asked. "A Jap patrol?"

"Yes."

"What do you intend tellin' 'em if they come on board?"

"Nothing, if I can help it. I think I can. I am not friendly with Japanese government. It would be bad for me if they find me. One time I belong Progressive Party in Japan. I make much talk. Too much. The government say I am too progressive."

Rainey imagined he caught a glint of humor in Tamada's eyes as he made his clipped syllables.

"So, I leave my country. Suppose I go on steamer I think that government they stop me. I think even in California they can make trouble if they find me. So I go sampan. Sometimes Japanese cross to California in sampan."

"That's right," said Rainey. He had handled more than one story of Japanese crews landing on some desolate portion of the coast to avoid immigration laws and steamer fares. Generally they were rounded up after their perilous, drifting crossing of the Pacific. Tamada's story held the elements of truth. Even Lund nodded in reserved affirmation.

"Also I ship on Kariuk as cook because of perhaps trouble if some one know me in San Francisco. I think much better if they do not see me. I have a plan. Also I want my share of gold. I suppose that gunboat find me, find out about gold, they will not give me reward. You do not know Japanese. They will put me in prison. It will be suggest to me, because I am of daimio blood"—Tamada drew himself up slightly as he claimed his nobility —"that I make hari-kari. That I do not wish. I am Progressive. I much rather cook on board Kariuk and get my share of gold."

Lund surveyed him moodily, half convinced. The girl was all eager approval.

"What is your plan, Tamada?"

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Both Lund and the girl were laughing when Rainey came out into the main cabin again with the records. Tamada had disappeared.

"He's some fox," said Lund. "Miss Peggy, you better superintend the theatricals. It's got to be done right, Rainey, no interrupt you, what do you know about enteric fever?"

"Nothing."

"Well, it's the same as typhoid. There'll be a surgeon aboard that gunboat. You got to bluff him. Say little an' look wise as an' owl. Don't let him mix in with yore patient."

"My patient?"

"Tamada! He's got enteric fever. If there's time he'll give you all the dope."

"But I don't see how that—"

"You will see when you see Tamada," Lund grinned. "How about them logs? Can you fix 'em?"

"I think so."

"Then hop to it. I'm goin' to wise up the men and arrange a reception committee. Don't forgit yore name's Carlsen, an' mine's Simms."

Rainey wrote rapidly in his log, erasing, eliminating pages without

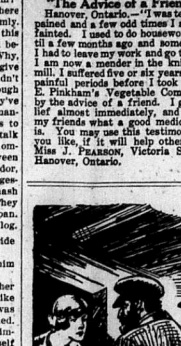
FOR GIRLS WHO WORK

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Is a Great Friend—It Stops Pain and Restores Health

Toronto, Ontario.—"I work in a factory and I would have to get away from my work every time I was sick. The dragging-down pains and cramps were very bad, but my back was terrible. It hurt so that I couldn't lie down with it. I heard some of the girls talking about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and they told me to try it. I have taken about a dozen bottles of it and it has done me a lot of good. I never have any pains or sore back now, and have not been off from work a day since I have taken it. I recommend the Vegetable Compound when I have the opportunity."—Miss ROLLO, 21 Howle Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

"The Advice of a Friend"

Hanover, Ontario.—"I was terribly pained and a few odd times I almost fainted. I used to do housework until a few months ago and sometimes I had to leave my work and go to bed. I am now a mender in the knitting-mill. I suffered five or six years from painful periods before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound by the advice of a friend. I got relief almost immediately, and I tell my friends what a good medicine it is. You may use this testimonial if you like, if it will help others."—Miss J. PEARSON, Victoria Street, Hanover, Ontario.



But Peggy Simms Was Between Him and the Door.

trance; imitating the skipper's phrasing. Fortunately Simms had made scant entries at first and, later on, as the drug held him, none at all. Carlsen had left no record that he could find. The girl had gone forward to aid with Tamada's plan which Lund had evidently accepted.

Before he had quite finished he heard the tramp of men on deck and the blast of a steam whistle. He ended his task and went up to see the gunboat, gray and menacing, its brasses glistening, men on her decks at their tasks, oblivious of the schooner, and officers on her bridge watching the progress of a launch toward the floe.

It made landing smartly, and a lieutenant, diminutive but highly effective in appearance, led six men ashore crews landing on some desolate portion of the coast to avoid immigration laws and steamer fares. Generally they were rounded up after their perilous, daring crossing of the Pacific. Tamada's story held the elements of truth. Even Lund nodded in reserved affirmation.

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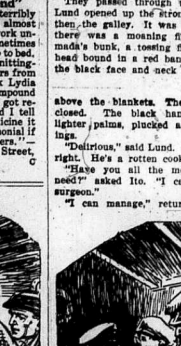
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a great friend to many women who work. It relieves pain and restores health.

"It is not usual for young ladies to be so far north." His endeavor at gallantry was obvious.

"I am with my father," said the girl, looking at Rainey, enjoying the situation.

"Where I go she goes," said Lund. And looked in turn at her with relish at his double suggestion. He, too, was playing the game, gambling, believing in his luck, reckless, now he had set the board.

They passed through the corridor. Lund opened up the strong room, and then the galley. It was orderly, and there was a moaning figure in Tamada's bunk, a tossing figure with a head bound in a red bandanna above the black face and neck that showed



"Delirious," said Lund. "Serves Him Right. He's a Rotten Cook."

above the blankets. The eyes were closed. The black hands, showing lighter palms, plucked at the coverings.

"Delirious," said Lund. "Serves him right. He's a rotten cook."

"Have you all the medicines you need?" asked Ito. "I can send our surgeon."

"I can manage," returned Rainey, alias Carlsen. "It's enteric. I've reduced the fever."

They passed on through the hunters' quarters. The girl fell behind with Rainey.

"A good makeup and a good actor," she whispered. "I helped him to be sure he covered everything that would show. It was my idea about the bandanna. Just what a sick negro might wear, and it hid his straight hair."

The lieutenant appeared fairly satisfied, but requested that Lund go on board his ship. He stayed there until sundown, returning in hilarious mood.

"We've slipped it over on 'em this time," he said. "I left 'em sawin with saw, an' bubblin' over with polite regrets. But they'll be back in three weeks, they said, if the ice is open. An', if the luck holds, we'll be out of it. I don't want them searchin' the ship agin." He slapped Tamada on the back as he came to serve supper after Sandy had laid the table.

"A reg'lar vodeville skit," he exclaimed. "You're some actor, Tamada! But why didn't you say the island was down on their charts? They've even got a name for it. Hiyama."

"It means hot mountain," said Tamada. "The government names many islands."

"You can bet yore life they do," said Lund. "They're smart, but they overlooked that beach an' they've given us three weeks to cash in."

Lund himself had imbibed enough of the sake to make him loose of tongue, added to his elation at the success he had achieved. The gunboat was gone on its patrol, and he had a free hand. He half filled a glass with whisky. "Here's to luck," he cried. And spilled a part of the liquor on the floor before he set the glass to his lips.

"Here's to you, Doc," he added. "An' to Peggy!" He rolled eyes that were a trifle bloodshot at the girl.

"Our relations have gone back as usual, Mr. Lund," she said quietly. Lund glared at her half truculently.

"I'm agreeable," he said. "As a daughter, I disown you from now on. Miss Peggy. Here's to ye, jest the same!"

CHAPTER XII.

My Mate.

From the day following the arrival and departure of the Japanese gunboat, they attacked the little U-shaped beach that lay between two buttresses of the volcano and sloped sharply down to the sea. Twenty-one men, a lad and a woman, they went at the despoiling of it with a sort of obsession, led, rather than driven, by Lund, who worked among the rest of them like a Hercules.

The men's fancy estimate of a million dollars began speedily to seem small as the work progressed, systematically stripping the rocky floor of all its shingle, foot by foot, and cubic yard by cubic yard, cradling it in crude rockers, fluming it, vaporizing the amalgam of gold and mercury, and adding pound after pound of virgin gold to the sacks in the schooner's strong room.

They worked at first in alternating shifts of four hours, by day and night, under the sun, the moon, the stars and the flaming aurora. The crust was drifted here and there where it had frozen into conglomerate, and exploded by dynamite, carefully placed so as not to dislodge the masses of ice that overhung the schooner. Fires to thaw out the ground were unavailable for sheer lack of fuel; there was no driftwood between these forestless shores. What fuel could be spared was conserved for use under the boilers that melted ice to provide water for the cradles and flumes, and help to cook the meals that Tamada prepared out-of-doors for the workers.

Buckets of coffee, stews, and thick soups of peas and lentils, masses of beans with plenty of fat pork, these were what they craved after hours of tremendous endeavor. Despite the cold, they sweated profusely at their tasks stripping off over-garments as they picked and shoveled or crowbarred out the rich gravel.

Through all of it Lund was supreme as working superintendent. There was no job that he could not, did not, handle better than any two of them, and though Rainey could see a shrinkage, or a compression, of his bulk, as day by day he called upon it for heroic service, he never seemed to tire. "Got to keep 'em at it," he would say in the cabin. "No time to lose, an' the odds all against us, in a way. Barring Luck. That's what we got to count on, but we don't want them thinkin' that. If the weather don't break—an' break jest right—as soon as we've cleaned up, we're stung. Though I'll blast a way out of this afore ice, if it comes to the worst. I saved out some dynamite on purpose."

With Lund handling all of the men as a unit, it was not long before the shovels began to scrape on the bare rock that underlay the gravel at tide edge, and work swiftly back to the end of the U. The outdoors kitchen had been established on top of the promontory between the schooner and the beach, a primitive arrangement of big pots slung from tripods over fires kindled on a flat area that was partly sheltered from the sea and the prevailing winds by outcrops of weathered lava.

At dawn the men trooped from the schooner to be fed and warmed, and then they flung themselves at their task. The more they got out the more there was in it for them. But Lund was their overlord, their better, and they knew it. Only Deming worked with one hand the handle of the force bellows, or fed the fires, and sneered.

On the fifteenth day, with the work better than half done, with more than a ton of actual gold in colors, that ranged from flour dust to nuggets, in the strong-room, the weather began to change. It misted continually, and Lund, rejoicing, prophesied the breaking up of the cold snap.

By the eighteenth day a regular Chinook was blowing, melting the sharper outlines of the icy crags and pinnacles, and providing streams of moisture that, in the nights now gradually growing longer, glazed every yard of rock with peril.

The men worked in a muck with their rubber sea-boots worn out by constant chafing, sweaters torn, the blades of their shovels reduced by the work demanded of them, the drills, shortened by steady sharpening, gone like the spare flesh of the laborers, who, at last, began to show signs of quicker and quicker exhaustion with occasional mutterings of discontent, while Lund, intent upon cleaning off the rock as a dentist cleans a crumbling tooth, cursed and cursed, blamed and praised and bullied, and did the actual work of three of them.

Dead with fatigue, filled with food, drowsy from the liberal grog allowance at the end of the day, the men slept in a torpor every night and showed less inclination to respond, though the end of their labors was almost in sight.

"What's the use, we got enough," was the comment beginning to be heard more and more frequently. "Lund, he's got more'n he can spend in a lifetime!"

To be Continued.

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E. J. POLLARD,

Editor and Proprietor

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

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AMERICAN FOUL-BROOD

THE ONE SERIOUS DISEASE BEE-KEEPERS MUST MEET.

Progress Is Being Made, But Further Co-operation With Government Men Is Essential.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

During the past three years there has been considerable investigation work in connection with the treatment of American foulbrood and Dr. J. C. Hutselman, of Ohio, introduced a solution, composed of alcohol-formalin, which has been used by many beekeepers to kill the spores and germs accusing American foulbrood in the drawn combs used by the bees. In the late winter and early spring of 1924, Prof. Jones, of the Bacteriology Department, conducted a number of laboratory experiments in connection with the treatment of American foulbrood infected combs. Prof. Jones used a number of well-known germicides and disinfectants, and his conclusions were that, so far as American foulbrood was concerned, the spores were very hard to kill. Prof. Jones found that a solution of formalin and water, as well as alcohol-formalin, gave positive results in laboratory tests and this former solution was much more economical than alcohol-formalin.

In the summer of 1924 Mr. G. L. Jarvis, and in 1925 Mr. G. L. Jarvis and Mr. R. M. Pugh, of the Apiculture Department, carried out a number of experiments in the apiary, using infected combs which had been treated with various strengths of formalin and water and alcohol-formalin. Comb packages of bees, from the south, were placed on these treated combs and results noted. This experiment will be conducted again in 1926.

The results of the apiary experiments, thus far, show that there is a very remote danger when the beekeeper saves infected brood combs for treatment with either alcohol-formalin or formalin-water solutions. In some cases American foulbrood has reappeared in some of the colonies having treated combs.

Destroy All Infected Combs.

The Department has come to the conclusion that it will not be wise for beekeepers to destroy all brood combs infected with American foulbrood for this reason: (1) If the beekeeper keeps infected combs for later treatment, his own and all healthy colonies in a radium of two or three miles are in danger of becoming infected; (2) the cost of the equipment and solution is prohibitive unless a thousand or more combs are to be treated; (3) we are not yet satisfied that we can treat infected brood combs with 100 per cent. effectiveness. In view of these facts the Department, at present, is urging beekeepers to destroy, by burning, all infected brood combs.

The destruction of super combs, used over an infected colony, is somewhat different. In these combs there are few scales of American foulbrood present and our experiments show that these combs can be effectively treated with a 20 per cent. formalin-water solution.

Eradicate—Not Control.

With the positive knowledge that beekeepers can effectively treat all super combs, which have been used over infected colonies, the Department is changing its method of apiary inspection work, and last year an effort was made to eradicate, not control, American foulbrood in the counties of Hastings, Peterborough, Northumberland and Prince Edward. The result show that 7,003 colonies were examined, 617 were found infected with American foulbrood and the contents of these infected colonies were destroyed by burning. This burning of over 66 colonies in these counties might appear to be a serious loss, but it must be remembered that a colony with American foulbrood soon ceases to produce a surplus of honey and, while it remains, it is a menace to all other healthy colonies in the vicinity. Once American foulbrood is cleaned out, then the beekeeper is way ahead and has become more profitably and more economically.

The Department hopes to bring other counties into this clean-up campaign in 1926 and gradually widen the campaign until the whole province is included. To make the work as effective as possible, the Foulbrood Act has a guarantine measure which will prohibit a beekeeper moving any but combless bees or inspected healthy colonies into those counties where a clean-up of American foulbrood has taken place.—Apiculture Department, O. A. College.

Attractiveness of the Country Home.

A boy whose early years are spent in the country will fondly remember his youthful experiences and animal companions. Country life to the young lad is a life rich with happy associations and so different to the youth of the town boy who has been deprived of the green fields, the forest and the farmstead associations.

The Ontario farm boy is alert, eager, questioning and he will face the direction of most vital interest as it appears to him—and there it offers the greater thrill and opportunity, or the green fields and meadows if they attract with sufficient force to satisfy the pulse of youth. The appeal to go or the impulse to remain must stir his blood and promise a victory. Attractive surroundings will hold the youth as a magnet and reduce the pull of the far away and often imagined opportunities of the city.

Make the surroundings of the country home attractive, with human kindness and the beauty of natural things, that environment may exert its strong influence in retaining the youth on the land.—L. Stevenson, Director of Extension, O. A. College.

Live Day by Day.

Finish every day and be done with it. You have done what you could; some blunders and absurdities no doubt crept in, forget them as soon as you can. This day for all that is good and fair.—Emerson.

Yeth, Indeed It Ith.

Said the fectious feller: "It's pretty hard to convince a mere man that his wife hasn't a thing to wear when he has to wait two hours before theater time for her to put it on."

BRITAIN'S BIGGEST BUILDING.

Liverpool Has the Largest Warehouse In the World.

Can you imagine a building so large that all the people of Liverpool—over three-quarters of a million—could stand in it with room to move? Such a building exists in Liverpool; it is called the Stanley Dock Tobacco Warehouse, and it has fifteen floors, as big in area as a dozen ordinary football fields, 70,000 hogsheads of tobacco can be packed.

This is the largest warehouse in the world, for it is 725 feet long, 165 feet broad, and about 125 feet high from the street level. Over 27 million bricks and 6,000 tons of iron were used in its construction.

Liverpool's new cathedral is the largest cathedral in Great Britain. The nave and choir alone measure a distance inside equal to more than seven cricket pitches end to end, whilst the highest point of the roof is 116 feet, just 17 feet higher than York Minster, formerly the loftiest of English cathedrals. The central tower at Liverpool will rise to more than double the height of Nelson's Column in London, and a good 100 feet higher than the central tower at Gloucester, which is the next giant.

Announcements appeared recently of the sale of the building at Wembley, standing on ground which, if made into the form of a square, would measure about half a mile on each side. Here are found the largest industrial buildings on one floor in the world. The Palace of Engineering, which has a floor area always running through it, has under its roof concreted ground-floor space large enough to make about six ordinary football fields. The Palace of Industry contains a floor area of about ten acres.

Amongst London's monster buildings, which include the Houses of Parliament and Art Galleries, must be mentioned St. Paul's Cathedral, the nave of which is 108 feet in breadth, the large outer dome being 148 feet in diameter.

The Albert Hall, in London, occupies nearly an acre internally, and twenty-two policemen standing on each other's helmets would not reach from the floor to the glass roof. The organ is one of the largest in the world, and the auditorium was designed to hold 8,000 persons, not including the 1,000 singers and 200 instrumentalists for whom accommodation is also provided.

The vast size of the British Museum can be grasped from the fact that in it are collections comprising 5,000,000 books and MSS., 300,000 coins and medals, 20,000 natural history specimens, and a great variety of other items. The circular domed reading room is 106 feet high and 140 feet in diameter, being only two feet lower than the dome of the Pantheon in Rome, one of the surviving ancient Roman buildings which carries the largest dome in the world.

Another of London's great public buildings is the Crystal Palace, which was opened in 1854. The main building, exclusive of wings and colonnades, is over 1,800 feet long, while the ground covers an area not far short of that occupied by the whole of Hyde Park.

Much Sameness in Mankind.

Console yourself, dear old man and brother; whatever you may be sure of, be sure at least of this, that you are dreadfully like other people. Human nature has a much greater genius for sameness than for originality.—Lowell.

Three English Institutions.

Wherever the sons of Britannia may roam, three great and unmistakably English institutions set them apart from other people: Tea in the afternoon, handkerchiefs pushed up the sleeves and "dress" for dinner.

Couldn't Find Any.

"I got one good laugh out of the tour, anyhow," said Yorick Hamm, "and that was when a tank town sheriff tried to attach our box office receipts."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Profitable Well.

A Pennsylvania corporation that has been prospecting for petroleum in Columbia has tapped a well that produces profitably after passing through oil-bearing sands.

Indelible Ink.

Aniline black, 5 parts; oelic acid, 6 parts; castor oil, 94 parts. To this mixture should be added a few parts of Indian ink. Shake before using.

The Fly and the Flea.

A fly and a flea in a flue were imprisoned. Said the fly: "Let us flee." Said the flea: "Let us fly." So they flew through a flaw in the flue.

Daily Thought.

There is no better ballast for keeping the mind steady on its keel and saving it from all risk of creakiness than business.—Lowell.

Interesting Text Books.

A school in Italy uses stamp albums to teach geography and history. Each student has his own collection, while the school owns a larger and more complete one. The boys and girls are a great deal more devoted to their studies with such novel text books to attract and interest them than they would be with just common pink and blue maps.

Arabian Hides Grade Well.

Arabian skins coming into the world markets through Egypt and the Sudan originate exclusively in Jedda and places in the vicinity of Mecca. They embrace cattle hides, sheep skins, goat skins and camel hides, and are generally dry salted. Arabian hides are limited in quantity; the quality, however, is excellent.

Joy of Motoring.

No feeling in the world is equal to the thrill of real motoring. The joy of the long tour, through strange and out-of-the-way places is never ending. Odd scenes and quaint people are everywhere. Get out on the road, off the boulevard and see how the other people live.

AN ANALYST OF CRIME

DR. WILFRID DEROME HAS MUSEUM OF HORRORS.

Bactyloscopy Still Remains the Most Important Aid to the Criminologist—Dr. Derome Is Employed by the Quebec Provincial Government.

A quiet, grey-haired little man, unostentatious in manner, with the accent of Paris in his tongue, goes daily about his business of analyzing crime in his suite above the white vaults of the Montreal morgue, says C. G. Macdonald, in the Toronto Star Weekly. Dr. Wilfrid Derome, director of the Laboratory of Legal Medicine and Technical Police for the Province of Quebec, is perhaps Canada's leading authority on crime, a Sherlock Holmes doing the bulk of his work in a laboratory that is a very wonderland to the scientifically inclined with its collection of the latest aids to chemical research, the most scientific cameras, and instruments for the measuring of bullets, paper, etc.

Even more interesting than the doctor's laboratory and the adjoining library is the museum in the museum in which he has collected a gruesome array of trophies of his labors. Here is the skull of a merchant slaughtered in his shop with a hammer, the whitened bone cap showing the indentation of the fatal blow; there a pitchfork with which a jealous farm laborer killed his master. The long row of rusted razors in the glass case just below is in itself a uniquely tragic comment on life. Each was used either by the frenzied hand of a murderer or the despairing one of a suicide.

The weapons range all the way from the innocent appearing hammer to the latest in pistols and rifles. Perhaps the relic in which the doctor takes most pride is an aged musket with which a guide shot his companion far in the north woods. Dr. Derome travelled nearly three hundred miles by canoe and on foot through the wilderness to investigate that homicide and he brought the gun back with him to civilization, though it added much to the hardships of the return journey.

Included among the firearms are the rifles, pistols and sawed-off shotguns with which eight men held up a bank car in a busy Montreal street. Six laid down their lives as a result of that crime—four on the scaffold and two in the heat of the gun battle.

Another interesting item is an exact model of the house of Father Delorme whose three trials on a charge of murder of his step-brother created such a sensation throughout Canada. Another is the sword, red-rusted to the last detail, played an important part in the dramatic legal battle which ended in the acquittal by the priest, after two juries had failed to agree on a verdict.

Footprints, bloodstains, tooth marks—these are a few of the indications for which Dr. Derome must search and which he must analyze when found. Of course most vital of all are the finger prints of which so much has been written.

"Dactyloscopy was understood by the Egyptians as early as 702 B.C. and was extensively used by the Chinese in very early times," said the doctor. "It still remains the most important aid to the criminologist."

Though Dr. Derome looks every inch the scientist, he agrees with the famous Locard that the work of the "scientific police" is rather an art than a science.

"We are trying to replace the old police system of rule of thumb methods by a scientific police, trained in the study of indications," said the medico-legal expert. "The list of new technical processes is constantly to change daily. Physicians prepared by their studies in biology, physics and chemistry are specially suited for such work."

While he has lent his aid to the Montreal police in the study of some of the city's most puzzling mysteries, Dr. Derome is under no obligation to co-operate with them in any way, being in the employ of the Quebec Provincial Government.

Whence Comes Term "Honeymoon."

Honey in this term has a very literal meaning indeed; the popular strong drink of the Northern nations in ancient times being the mead which was brewed from the fermented honey. This beverage was the usual drink at the marriage feast in these days.

Whether or not the "moon" or month really means that the festivities were prolonged for such a period is disputed by scholars, and it is sometimes thought that the term has some reference to the old days of marriage by capture, when the husband literally stole his bride by force, and was chased by her indignant relatives. One theory was that if the happy groom could manage to hold on to his wife for a moon or month without recapture, the lady belonged to him "for keeps."

The Limit.

The scene was the club, and in the most comfortable corner two men were talking about their fellow-members. In particular they were discussing one Mr. Reginald Royd.

"I don't like saying so," remarked the first man after a while, "but I must say I don't care much for Reginald."

"No," replied the other; "I think he's the most egotistical young fellow I ever met."

"How so?"

"Why, last week it was his birthday, and the first thing he did was to send a telegram to his mother congratulating her!"

White Gold.

In the manufacture of jewellery the word white is for gold, copper, but in the making of white gold nickel is used. This causes the white color, and, at the same time, makes the gold harder and more brittle.

No Time to Stop Learning.

A man should always keep learning something—"always," as Arnold said, "keep the stream running"—whereas most people let it stagnate about middle life.

Uncle Eben.

"De man dat sells another man a gold brick," remarks Uncle Eben, "generally finishes up by gittin' fooled his-s'f on sumpin' a heap mo' important."

A NOBLE GIFT.

Countess of Warwick Hands Over Easton Lodge to Trade Unions.

The Countess of Warwick has bought out the rights of her family in Easton Lodge, Essex, England, in order to hand it over to the trade unions in its entirety. This transaction has cost her over $1,000,000.

During her lifetime this park, with its magnificent timber, its herd of deer and flocks of black Caucasian sheep, is to remain as it is now, Lady Warwick will not have a single tree cut down. She herself is still to live at the Lodge.

"I am not going to be turned out altogether," she said. "I am going to be a near neighbor in my small domain in the stable yard."

The "stable yard" at Easton Lodge is like a village green. It is bounded by stables, quaint leaded-windowed cottages, and by the main entrance to the mansion in one corner.

Lady Warwick's "domain" is a wing of the mansion building, containing two large reception rooms, with bedrooms above.

Easton Lodge was a hunting lodge in Tudor times. To-day it has 50 reception rooms, 28 bedrooms, and several wings. Its library is priceless.

Its immediate grounds include a large lawn, an Italian garden, a lime grove, a "wilderness" where snowdrops and crocuses are to appear in springtime, a "crow's nest" built half-way up a huge tree for viewing the surrounding country, a spacious rockery, a paved courtyard, a long terrace with herbaceous borders, and several large lily ponds.

The Countess's perfect sanctuary for bird, beast and fowl, and is to be kept so.

This bower of beauty and rusticity is to be turned into a central educational college.

It is proposed to set up 200 scholarships for men and women whose needs and service in the trade union movement justify their being trained for wider responsibilities. The Lodge will also be the centre for international Labor gatherings, "week-end schools," and other activities.

The General Council of the Trade Union Congress signified possession by holding their monthly meeting in the library.

From their gilded frames the Lords Maynard from Tudor times downwards gazed on the novel scene of working men sitting in silk-upholstered chairs around a long table discussing Spahlinger treatment for consumption, the international eight-hour day, the coal crisis, and the employment of agricultural workers in sugar-beet factories.

The Countess's daughter, her son, the Hon. Maynard Greville, entertained the party to lunch.

After lunch the union leaders inspected the Lodge and the grounds. They had "high tea" at six o'clock, and ended their historic day by attending a Conservative meeting, the speeches at which were broadcasted.

"NAVAL OCCASIONS."

Christening Sailors' Babies Never Seems to Run on Normal Lines.

Standing on the font step, with a bonnie youngster in my arms, I made the usual request: "Name this child," says an Old Country minister. The father, a bearded, burly sailor home on leave, stepped forward and said: "John Edward."

Thereupon his wife, who seemed extremely nervous, exclaimed: "No! no!"

"John Edward," repeated her husband stubbornly. 'John' after me, and 'Edward' after the Prince of Wales. Get going, parson, and easy with the water!"

"No, no, you mustn't!" cried his wife, and then turning to me added: "All right, then," said Jack. "Call the kid anything you like." And she managed to sob out:

"Mary! It's a girl!"

The man's face was a study! He had badly wanted a boy, and his wife, perhaps foolishly, had let him think his want had been supplied. He was at sea when the little one had been born, so the deception had been fairly easy. All ended happily, however.

"What?" I had to ask at another christening. "You surely don't wish me to christen this child Jaundice? Why, that's a disease!"

Ultimately I discovered that the commander of the T.B. on which the child's father was serving was named "Jarndyce."

At yet another naval christening, the child's name was given to me as "King." Unusual, I thought, but I made no comment until I got to the vestry. Then I was told that the surname was "George."

"King George!" said Jack Tar, grinning. "I reckon that ought to help the kid along in the world!"

Any limit to the number of names?" a sailor asked me once. When I said "No," he reeled off: "Then add 'George' and all Alfred Philip Richard William John Edwin Sidney on the kid. He'll be named after everybody on both sides of the family now, and there won't be any more squabbling about it!"

The British Kingdom.

Great Britain includes England, Scotland and Wales. It is called Great Britain in distinction from Brittany (Bretagne, Lesser Britain). In the union with Scotland in 1707, Great Britain became the official name of the British kingdom, and so continued until the union with Ireland in 1801. Since then the term has been Great Britain and Ireland.

English Words.

It would be impossible to give the exact number of words in the English language. Words are constantly being coined and foreign words are being added to the language. A recent edition of a leading dictionary gives between 400,000 and 500,000 words. Many of them are derivatives, as run, running, ran, runner, etc.

Kerosene Kink.

It has been proved that if lamps and heaters in which kerosene is used as fuel are kept scrupulously clean, there will be a decided saving of oil; also, there will be an equal pleasing absence of the disagreeable odor that so often accompanies the burning of kerosene.

Rusty Steel.

To clean rusty steel, oil well the rusty parts and set aside in a warm place for two or three days. Then wipe dry with clean rags and polish with emery or pumice stone. When very rusty and a high polish is desired rub the article with a little slack lime.

Luck and Lawn Tennis

In lawn tennis, as in football and other games, there are many superstitions which, by the majority of those who wield the racket, are observed with the utmost care, writes A. E. Beamish, the well-known International, in Answers.

At the famous centre court at Wimbledon, England, for instance, there used to be a superstition about the scoring board and the order in which the names of the contestants appeared. If your name appeared beneath that of your rival, failure was reckoned to almost inevitable.

I have observed many a great player dart an anxious glance at the notice board and came on the court and so deep-rooted was this superstition regarding the arrangement of the names that, on more than one occasion, a player whose name was placed beneath that of his antagonist allowed his fears to affect his play to such an extent as to cause defeat.

There are some players who cling to the belief that it is most unlucky accidentally to put on a stocking or a sock inside out. I have met but the only way to counteract the "evil" effects of this is for a girl to play a set with the unlucky individual, and for a man to play a set with a fair-haired girl, before rectifying the mistake.

Roger Barrett, however, had his own peculiar views regarding the wearing of his socks, and they were directly opposite to this superstition. If, by accident, he put his socks on inside out, nothing in the world would make him change them until the match was over.

Tennis players should never borrow a racket from an opponent. To do so would be unlucky.

This bit of superstitious lore was thoroughly discredited by Roger Barrett, however. When playing C. P. Dixon in the final round of the All-Comers' Singles in the Kent Championships at Beckenham, he had the misfortune to lose his favorite racket, missing it just as he was on the point of going on the court.

Nothing daunted, he borrowed a racket from his good-natured adversary—who was rewarded for his generosity by being beaten by three sets to love.

A. H. Gobert, who has now given up lawn tennis for business, believed in being good and domestic. Once when he was playing in the final of the all-Comers' Singles at Wimbledon, he was greatly upset by the smoke from a bonfire at the back of one of the stands, and sent out urgent messages to the secretary of the club to have the culprit pole-axed on the spot!

Gobert thought that smoke was an omen of defeat, as well it might have been, for he was also put off his game by the discomfort of playing in a championship match with clouds of dense smoke blowing across the court.

Another time, Gobert was the unconscious subject of another superstition—that it is exceedingly unlucky to drink out of another man's glass.

On this occasion Gobert was taking part in a match next a court where the late W. A. Eaves also played. Eaves was a man who loved the good things of this life, and always preferred to play his matches "on champagne."

Gobert, on crossing over between the games, caught sight of Eaves' bumper of champagne. Quite unconscious of the impending storm, he drained the tumbler to the last drop—and promptly lost the match.

It is reckoned unlucky for a player to wear green, and even a racket strung with green gut and with green binding on the frame is looked at askance by many tennis players.

Talking about color brings us to the subject of mascots, for the great Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen's mascot is her color scheme—a yellow, green or red handkerchief, and a silk sweater to match.

She selects these colors according to the state of play she is going to meet. Yellow stands for a player of little account; green for an opponent worthy of some attention; and red for one of the first rank, and all her strokes and skill are to be put forth.

Pink is another color which has lately been added to Suzanne's collection. Perhaps it can be taken to mean: "My opponent's good, but I'm better still."

Miss Helen Wills' mascot is her eye-shade. She hates reporters, and has been known to burst into tears when accosted by a pressman on the court—unless she is wearing her famous eye-shade, which certainly has a practical value if nothing else.

Rene Lacoste pins his faith to a long-peaked cap, while Miss Ryan believes in the luck-bringing powers of a tom-black cat. A friend regularly sends her one on the eve of an important match.

The California girl is extremely superstitious, and would possibly lose a great deal of confidence if the post fell her on the morning of a big contest.

J. C. Parke, when playing in the Davis Cup in America in 1922, ran short of luck a little black ivory pig, given to him by an enthusiastic supporter. He also wore a sprig of shamrock pinned on to the breast pocket of his shirt.

How he managed to get this emblem of good fortune in Australia was rather a mystery, as it was sent to him regularly every day during the Davis Cup matches of that year.

Norman Brookes, whose mascot was known to be wearing his mascot when he beat the Australian wizard, N. E. Brookes, and was mainly instrumental in taking the Davis Cup to England.

Empire Eggs.

More than thirty million eggs reached England from South Africa during the last quarter of 1925 in "new laid" condition.

X-Rays on Bugs.

X-ray apparatus has been invented for killing the tiny parasites that eat small holes in leaf tobacco.

It Can Be Done.

"You make $4,000 a year as an aviator. And yet people say you can't live on air."—Boston Transcript.

Optimistic Thought.

As a storm purifies the air, so does misfortune sweeten life.

Deep Sea Creatures.

An interesting little creature of the deep is the lancelet. It ranks about halfway between a fish and an invertebrate. Among its many peculiarities is the absence of a distinct head. The mouth is in the middle of the body, and is surrounded by tentacles. At great depths shapes have been found that have luminous bodies. When put into the aquarium, they lose their light-giving properties. Scientists believe the Creator made these creatures to give them light in the dark depths of the sea.

The Cinque Ports.

"The cinque ports" of England are the "five ports," Dover, Sandwich, Hythe, Romney and Hastings, in Saxon and succeeding times they were bound to furnish ships for the purpose of repelling invasion, and in return were granted special privileges. Rye and Winchelsea were afterward added to them. To be appointed warden of the cinque ports is still considered a very high honor.

That's How It's Done.

A black mammy's recipes for her cakes: "Why, sure, honey, I'll tell you jess how to do it. You takes as much flour as you wants, mix in some flour an' three or four eggs, put in milk 'nough to make it thick as it oughter be; don't forgit a pinch or two o' salt and a good-sised lump o' butter; drop in a little sugar, too; den fill de little pans an' put 'em in de oven . . . dat all dey's done, honey."

Maelstrom of Norway.

The maelstrom of Norway is a dangerous whirlpool off the coast of Norway, caused by a rushing of the currents of the ocean in a channel between two of the Lofoden islands, and intensified at times by contrary winds, so the destruction (according to the stories) often of small craft caught in the eddies of it, and sometimes of whales attempting to pass through it.

Hadn't Quite Understood.

Much amusement was created in a Melbourne (Australia) criminal court recently when a slightly deaf juror was being sworn. The judge repeated to him the words, "I swear by Almighty God so to do." Whereon the juryman declared, "I swear by Almighty God I'm sorry for you!"

Brazil.

Brazil was discovered in 1500 by Pedro Alburez, the Portuguese navigator. It was colonized by Portugal early in the sixteenth century. In 1822 it became independent. From that time until 1889 it was an empire; since 1889 it has been a republic.

The Pipe of Peace.

What Is the magic of a corncob pipe?

No matter how peevish or irritable the husband be, when he starts lighting his Missouri meerschaum he will do anything I ask. Couldn't something about corncob pipes be put in the marriage ceremony?

Help the Child.

A child is prey to many fears which have little to do with physical cowardice. The sensitive child is positively afraid of many things without realizing he is afraid. What he needs is love and tender confidence in life and in himself.

Naturalization Papers.

Naturalization papers are issued by any federal court or state court of record. A fee of $1 is charged at the time of the declaration of intentions and of $4 when the petition for complete naturalization is filed.

Paper From Bark.

Over 50 kinds of bark are now used to manufacture paper, besides banana skins, bean stalks, pea vines, cocoanut fiber, clover and hay straw, fresh water, weeds, seaweeds and over 150 kinds of grasses.

Nothing Good Made in a Hurry.

No great thing is created suddenly, any more than a bunch of grapes or a fig. If you tell me that you desire a fig, I answer you that there must be time. Let it first blossom, then bear fruit, then ripen

Cables Improve With Age.

It is found that the insulation resistance of telephone cables increases with the age of the cable, when it lies in the ground, because the moisture it possesses appears to be dried out.

Sable Philosopher.

De bymm tells you 'bout bein' "in Heaven a thousand years," but dar's some folks what couldn't stand sich long time prosperity

Banishing Troubles.

Quick is the succession of human events; the cares of today are seldom the cares of tomorrow; and when we lie down at night, we may safely say to most of our troubles: "Ye have done your worst, and we shall meet no more."

Cleaning Leather.

Leather-covered furniture may be washed with castile soap and lukewarm water. The oil in the soap preserves the leather and helps to keep it soft. Gray leather shoes may also be cleaned in this way.

Cut Out the Fretting Habit.

It is not work, or even real anxiety, that makes the way hard and the daily burdens so heavy. It is life's ceaseless little frets— the things we might learn to eliminate if we would.

When Best Work Is Done.

Work is only done well when it is done with a will; and no man has a thoroughly sound will unless he knows he is doing what he should, and is in his place.—Ruskin.

X-Ray Reflectors.

Mica has been found an excellent material for concentrating mirrors for X-ray. Glass will not do, because, smooth as it is, it is too rough for the extremely minute X-rays, which are much smaller than light waves. Glass diffuses the X-rays, much as a rough surface diffuses light waves, but it was found that the surface of mineral crystals were of the requisite smoothness for reflecting X-rays, and of them mica is the most adaptable, being readily split into sheets.

Origin of "Yankee."

It is said the term "Yankee" originated with the Indians when they were in alliance with the French colonists against the English. They were unable to pronounce the French words "Les Anglais" and pronounced the words "Yangee" which gradually took the form of "Yankee." When the English abandoned the country the Indians made no distinction between the former colonists and the English themselves, and the term clung to the Americans.

Inhumanity and Waste.

The annual loss of life among food animals in transit to Chicago alone is appalling, as follows: Cattle, 1896; calves, 2,198; swine, 9,830; sheep, 3,120. That the greater part of this loss is due, more than to anything else, to the cruel and inconsiderate treatment of these poor creatures in loading and unloading and on the journey no one will question who knows anything about the evils connected with the transportation of animals.

Grandmother in Eighteen Days.

A lady green bug becomes a grandmother in 18 days. One can imagine, then, now a naturalist, the multitudinous armies of these insects that may develop in the course of a season. Their worst foe is a tiny black four-winged fly that deposits an egg in each bug it comes across, its larva consuming the bug's inside works and using its shell for a house.

Look for Beauty.

Sometimes we are surprised when an artist makes a picture of a scene familiar to us, and we discover that instead of being commonplace and uninteresting, it is full of beauty. All of us need to be artists enough to discover that the common, everyday things are likely to be full of beauty as those that are distant and unfamiliar.

Safety for Saws.

In order to prevent damage to circular saws and danger to workmen, it has been found advisable to screw an iron plug with some sawdust in it, thoroughly spraying with jets of water. This removes bits of rock or gravel before the logs go to the saw.

Study the Future Well.

The future contains your uncut block of Parian marble. Beware how you mar it. Do not touch it until you have a plan, an idea, to work out of it. You may so mar the marble as to hinder the highest expression of your soul through it.

World's Hottest Places.

The Sahara desert, between parallels 10 and 0, is considered to be the hottest place in the world, but Hyperabad, in Sid desert in India, is even hotter. In summer months it is said the temperature there often rises above 125 degrees in the shade.

Beech Logs Resisted Decay.

Beech logs that formed six hundred years ago the foundation of Winchester (Eng.) cathedral, have just been uncovered. They were found to be in a sound condition after they had been exposed to water for almost six centuries.

Origin of "Torpedo."

The word torpedo is said by the authorities to owe its designation to the Latin verb "torpere," to be stiff, owing to its inaspicious appearance; probably also from its resemblance to the species of fish known by the same name.

One Step.

Life is not so complex, if we do not persist in making it so. We need faith; we need chronically to keep the corners of the mouth turned up, and not down. And after all, it is only a step at a time

X-Ray Movies.

The X-ray apparatus, operated in connection with a motion picture machine, produces effective and somewhat startling results. Photographs showing the human skeleton in motion are also of interest to science.

Experience.

To some experience is a headlight; to others it is merely a streetlight, illuminating only the waters of the past.

Another Theory Shattered.

Fat people don't really laugh louder than thin ones. It just shakes 'em up more.

Optimistic Thought.

A city does not prosper that shakes with sedition and is rent by evil counsels.

No Microbes in High Altitudes.

According to eminent scientists, not a single microbe exists in the mountain air above the height of 2,000 feet.

Iceland's Fisheries.

Iceland has excellent fisheries, among the best in the world, and her fishing industry is growing rapidly.

Daily Thought.

Nothing is impossible to industry.—Periander of Corinth.

DAVY & ALLISON

Plumbing, Furnace Work, Tinsmiths.

Hardware, Paints and Oils. Stoves, and Furnaces.

DAVY & ALLISON,
Next to Oaton's.

FRED S. SCOTT
BARBER and TOBACCONIST
John St.
(One door south of Express Office.)

Everything clean and sanitary.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
We carry a full line of pipes, cigarettes, and tobacco. Our prices are right

Bring your films to us. 25 years experience at developing and printing. Enlargements made on short notice. Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

New Stock
Garden Seeds

—Tuberous Begonias.
—Pratt's Baby Chick Food.
—Flower Seeds.
—Calf Meal.

GEO. E. WINTER,
Seed Store
Dundas St. Phone 78.

CORNS
end the pain quickly, *safely*

In one minute you can end the pain of corns with Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads. They end the misery of corns by eliminating the cause, *friction-pressure*. No danger of infection from cutting or corrosive acids.

Zino-pads are *thin*, antiseptic, waterproof. They protect while they heal. Ask for corns, callouses and bunions. Call today and get a box of this new, simple corn treatment.

Dr Scholl's
Zino-pads

Put one on—the pain is gone!

The Haines Shoe Houses

WHERE RESTS YOUR LOVED ONE

there place the most enduring, the most beautiful evidence of your affection and devotion possible to obtain—a monument in imperishable **Marble or Granite**, designed, carved and erected by us, specialists in this work.

We will make special designs for you at the lowest possible cost.

Talk it over with

WM. M. HOWITT,
Napanee, - Ontario

GET IT AT
WALLACE'S

A small "Want Ads" in the columns of The Napanee Express will bring results.

Barnet Refrigerators—the kind you get at VINE'S ELECTRIC SHOP.

The degree team of Queen of Sheba Rebekah Lodge will visit Trenton on June 10th and confer degrees.

The season's band concerts in the Harvey Wagner Park, will commence on Friday evening, weather permitting.

Mr. C. A. Wiseman was operated on in Kingston General Hospital on Tuesday of last week, and is recovering nicely.

3,500,000 baby Pickerel, the entire contents of the fish hatchery at Thurlow, have been liberated in the Bay of Quinte at Belleville, Deseronto, Napanee and along the Bay shore.

In an auto accident at the corner of East and Bridge streets, on Saturday night, a Ford coupe was struck sideways and turned completely over. Both cars were badly wrecked, the Ford suffering the most. No one was badly injured.

The Catholic Women's League will hold a euchre and dance in the Parish Hall on the evening of June 2nd, Messrs. McGraw and Marsh conveners. Normile's orchestra. Admission 25c. These "At Homes" will be held each Wednesday night through the month of June.

Edmonton, May 28.—General election date in Alberta will be Monday, June 28th, with nominations on Friday, June 18th. Writs have been issued for those dates. Seventeen advance polls will be opened in the leading cities and towns of the province on the Thursday, Friday and Saturday preceding the general election day. Ballot papers will not be sent out until after the nominations, except in the case of the more remote polls.

Harold Webster, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Webster, was accidentally struck in the eye with a ball at the soft ball game in the Armouries on Tuesday night last. The eye was treated and the boy was at school on Wednesday and Thursday, but had to go home on Thursday afternoon from the pain in his eye. He was taken to Kingston General Hospital for treatment and for a day it was doubtful whether he would lose the eye or not, but he is now progressing nicely.

Stopford Williams passed away at the home of her son, Mr. O. M. Williams, Hay Bay, on Monday of last week. Deceased was born near Verona in the township of Camden and was a life-long resident of the township in which she was born. She leaves two sons, Messrs. O. M. Williams, Hay Bay, and M. C. Williams, Duluth, Minn., also three daughters, Mrs. Ena M. Olsen, Watertown, N.Y., Mrs. Ora Arnott, Peterboro, Mrs. Clara Tyner, Westplain. The funeral took place from her son's residence on Wednesday.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. A. W. Benjamin gave a trousseau tea for her daughter, Miss Isobel Benjamin. The apartment was prettily decorated with spring flowers, pink roses and yellow tulips, and the tea table was done in pale pink and yellow. Mrs. F. F. Miller and Mrs. Ella Wagar were in charge and were assisted by Mrs. Galbraith, Mrs. Wiggins, Miss Diana Miller and Miss Mary Daly. Mrs. Benjamin received, wearing pale grey beaded georgette, and the bride-elect wore mauve crepe-de-chene with touches of white.

The Church Women's Guild held its annual meeting on Wednesday evening, with a good number of ladies present. A splendid report was presented of the year's work which had included the payment of $366.66 on the Vicarage debt, reducing it to $900.00, besides other expenditures for church purposes. Plans were made for the booth to be occupied by the Guild at the Exhibition, and also for the annual bazaar. Officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. W. S. Herrington; Vice-Presidents, Mrs Soby and Mrs. Wagar; Treasurer, Mrs. A. W. Robinson; Secretary, Mrs. Powell.

A case of more than ordinary interest to physicians was treated at Kingston General Hospital over the week-end, when Lloyd Huffman, a 9-year-old Tamworth boy, son of Mr. E. Huffman, of that village, was taken to the hospital on Sunday afternoon by Dr. F. D. O'Connor, suffering from what appeared to be a stiff neck. At the hospital a consultation was held and it was ascertained that the boy was suffering from tetanus, more commonly known as lock-jaw. There was absolutely no wound on the child's body, and it was evident that the infection was the result of internal intoxication. The little lad passed away early on Tuesday morning last.

Miss Diana Miller entertained on Tuesday last at a bridge and tea in honor of Miss Beulah Spencer, whose marriage is to take place early in June. The hostess wore navy blue chiffon over pink, with grey hat and grey shoes and stockings. Miss Isobel Benjamin was also a guest of honor, and was smartly gowned in a knitted suit of pale peach shade. Only a few intimate friends were present, and at five o'clock tea was served in the dining-room at a beautifully arranged table done in mauve and pink with a profusion of violets and narcissi. A large wedding cake ornamented the centre of the table, and when Miss Spencer was asked to cut the cake, she cake, she discovered a number of lovely gifts concealed in it. Miss Benjamin was also presented with a guest prize.

For funeral wreaths and flowers phone Napanee Marble Works. 23-c W. HOWITT.

PERSONALS

(All our readers are cordially invited to hand in, or send in any news they may have for this column).

Miss Rhea Sheridan spent the week-end with her sister in Toronto.

Mr. E. J. Corkill spent last week with his brother in Perth.

Mrs. N. VanAlstyne, Mill Street, left on Monday to spend a couple of months with her daughters in Watertown and Syracuse, N.Y.

Mr. Earl Penny, of Syracuse, N.Y., spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Penny, Empey Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Boyce and daughter, Alberta, of Syracuse, N.Y., were the week-end with Mrs. N. VanAlstyne, Mill Street, and other relatives.

Mrs. J. B. McLaughlin, Floy and baby Dick, were in Kingston over the week-end.

Mrs. A. O. Sine, Marysville, is the guest of Mrs. G. Gibson, South Napanee.

Mrs. John Robinson was in Toronto a few days last week.

Miss Christobel Taylor spent Sunday in Kingston the guest of Miss Loreta Hall.

Mrs. J. W. Rooks, Elva, Man., is visiting her mother and sister at Odessa.

Miss Helen Gardiner, a former Victorian nurse at Napanee, is the guest of Mrs. J. Henderson.

Mrs. D. B. White is in Montreal for a couple of weeks.

Miss Clara Deschane left on Monday for Rochester, N.Y.

Miss Jennie Cummings, New York, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Cummings.

Miss Edith Osborne, of Wolfe Island, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Osborne, Bath.

Messrs. W. T. MacKenzie, G. W. Gibbard and Mr. C. Bogart attended the meeting of the Bay of Quinte Presbytery in Kingston last week.

Miss Tillie Waller, Kingston, General Hospital, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Waller.

Miss Eleanor Baker left on Monday to join the nursing staff of the Laurentian Sanitorium at St. Agatha, Quebec.

Miss Loretta Walsh, Napanee, is among the graduates from Rockwood hospital.

Mrs. C. D. Eyvel, Galt, is the guest of her sisters, Mrs. D. Loucks and Mrs. C. Lowry, Clarksville.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Connolly, Montreal, are guests of Mrs. A. W. Benjamin.

Miss Veronica O'Ray, Rochester, N.Y., is holidaying with her parents.

Mrs. Dr. Hollis and daughter, Toronto, are guests of her father, Mr. John W. Hambly.

Mr. and Mrs. Avery Brown, Amsterdam, N.Y., are guests of his father, Mr. E. N. Brown, South Napanee.

Miss Maude E. Wagar, of Enterprise, spent the week end with her friend, Miss Marion Young, Sillsville.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Young and family and Miss Maude E. Wagar motored to Kingston on Sunday.

Miss Marjorie Dollar is visiting her uncle, Mr. Ed. Douglas, Buffalo, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Davy and son spent the week-end in Windsor visiting their daughter, Mrs. Miggs.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Leach, of Bradford, England, and Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Fisher, of London, England, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Denison, Richmond.

Rev. A. J. Wilson, minister of St. Andrews' Church, was elected assistant secretary of the Bay of Quinte Conference, which was in session in Kingston last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kenworthy motored from New York City, spending a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Baughan, returning by way of Catskill Mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hazelwood, Mrs. Jessie Hazelwood and son, Reginald, motored from Georgetown to Bath and spent the week-end with their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Calver, Sr., and other relatives.

The following Napanee delegates are attending the Branch meeting of the Bay of Quinte Conference at Trenton this week: Mesdames D. B. Wilson, G. Switzer, J. Laughland, A. J. Terrill, W. R. Lanthorn, F. L. Hooper and F. Henderson.

DEATHS

Creighton—At South Fredericksburgh, on Thursday, May 26th, 1926, Priscilla Creighton, mother of Mr. Henry Creighton, Napanee, aged 90 years, 1 day.

Garey—At South Fredericksburgh, on Wednesday, May 26th, 1926, Arthur Garey, aged 2 months, 6 days.

Ohlman—At North Fredericksburgh, on Tuesday, June 1st, 1926, Leopold Ohlman, aged 67 years, 10 months, 21 days.

Fire Proof Roofing.
Johns-Manville's Asbestos slate surfaced roofing. Will not burn or rot. Four in one shingles or rolls. Protect your property with the best. Sold only at
WILSON'S HARDWARE

For funeral wreaths and flowers phone Napanee Marble Works. 23-c W. HOWITT.

The Napanee Chautauqua

Opens

Monday, July 19th

Your support will Make it successful

It is Time to Place your Summer Requirements!

A visit to Our Store will solve many of your problems.

Wednesday Half Holidays are in force. **Store Closes Each Wednesday at Noon**

SPORT-WEAR IN SUMMER-TIME MOOD

TOP COATS — SUITS — DRESSES

The Summer season with its days of motoring, golfing, bowling and holidaying is here. "What to wear" is the problem. Fashion-wise women are choosing knitted wearing apparel because it is fashionable, serviceable and authentic for all sportive occasions. If you have an economical turn of mind you'll make these "knitted" garments the back-bone of your vacation wardrobe.

Nowhere in all the world will you find finer knitted garments than those made in Canada. They come beautifully styled, expertly tailored and in a magnificent range of colors.

"Knitted Top Coats" are new this season. They come in tailored styles, featuring clip wool collar and cuff trimmings. Featured in silk and wool or all wool yarns, either in plain or plaid color combinations. Priced $24.50 and $29.50.

"Knitted Suits," come in two-piece garments either in cardigan or pullover styles. Many of the skirts flare at the hem-line. Priced from $12.95 and up.

"Knitted Dresses" are exceedingly light-weight and cool. Usually featured in two-piece styles, with self or contrasted color skirts. Priced at $1.50 and up.

All three come in bright pastel colorings.

LOVELY FUJI AND RAJAH SILK DRESSES

FOR JUNE AND SUMMER WEAR

From a fashion viewpoint these two fabrics stand out conspicuously for summertime smartness. Being washable they are exceptionally serviceable. Being silk they are wearable for most formal and many informal gatherings. All the fashionable flare and straight silhouettes are stressed, sleeves come long or short. Pleats in the skirts make them ideal for sports wear.

Procurable in range of shades including White, Peach, Rose, Yellow, Copen, Red and Sand.

Women's and Misses' sizes. Priced $8.75 to $12.50.

SUMMER DRESSES CALL FOR MANY SLIPS

Its impossible to find better slips than these. Whether you choose silk or cotton the workmanship, the fit and the finish, is all that can be reasonably expected. Then too, the values cannot be equalled elsewhere. For instance, "Broadcloth Slips" can be had in all the new seasonable colors, in an excellent quality in all the sizes at $1.49 each.

"Rayon Slips," guaranteed to give excellent service, come in many beautiful colorings at $3.25 and $3.75 each.

CHOOSING A SWEATER IS NO PROBLEM AT ROBINSON'S

No wardrobe is complete without its quota of separate sweaters. Their usefulness is manifested at every turn. Fashion has wisely created them in colors as varied and as beautiful as the rainbow.

Cardigans and Pullovers are the favored styles. These come in light-weight silk and wool yarns.

Our group buying has procured for us some excellent values. See our ranges at $4.19 and $5.95 each.

ITS TIME TO CHOOSE SUMMER HATS

THEY ARE ON DISPLAY IN OUR MILLINERY SECTION

The call for summer millinery finds expression in these lovely wide brimmed creations that we have just received. The crowns are of medium height, in plain or creased effects. The brims come short at the back, wide and drooping across sides and front. Flowers and ribbons create all the necessary trimmings. Mohair braids are used exclusively.

They are obtainable in shades of Sand, Oakbuff, Green, Blue, Mauve, Rose and Crabapple.

All are moderately priced. We invite your inspection.

WHITE AND BLACK SILK AND COTTON CREPE IN A NEW VALUE, $1.50 YARD

White and Black Crepe is very hard to procure just now. An order placed some time ago just came to hand in three new designs, with white background with neat allover patterns. Quality is very good, and a good purchase for $1.50 per yard.

COVER YOUR FLOORS WITH LINOLEUM AND GUARANTEED SATISFACTION IS YOURS, ABSOLUTELY

Linoleum floors can always be kept clean and good looking with the minimum of effort. The new glass surface is exceptionally smooth and easy to wash, polish or wax. The 1926 patterns are exceedingly bright and attractive, suitable in design for every room in the home.

New shipments this week make our stock unusually complete in the various widths and qualities.

We will gladly furnish estimates on floors for homes, churches, public buildings, offices.

Special—4-yard wide printed Linoleum, wide range of excellent patterns, priced at $1.00 sq. yard.

FRENCH DOUBLE FACED VELOUR

The most popular material for portiers and doorways, has a close, silky pile, positively sunfast. Comes in the four leading shades of Blue, Rose, Golden Brown and Mulberry, 50 in. wide. The new tariff has already affected the wholesale prices, still we are going to sell at the old price of $4.00 per yard. When buying insist on the French make—no other quality quite so good.

English and Canadian materials are also used for portier and doorway draperies, 50 inches wide, completely finished on each side, permanent colors, heavy weight cloth. Make an attractive curtain drapery. The two leading colors are Golden Brown and a soft shade of Blue. The price is $1.50 per yard.

KENWOOD PURE WOOL BLANKETS FOR THE BRIDE'S CHEST

When casting about for a suitable gift for the June Bride, don't overlook the desirableness of Kenwood Blankets. These are designed to create artistic beauty and luxurious comfort. Kenwoods come in fourteen lovely colors and various patterns, which will harmonize with every modern color scheme. Their charm is further increased by the use of lustrous satin ribbon for bindings.

Kenwood Blankets create a new realization of sleeping comfort. See them on display in our Staple department.

Size 72 x 84 is priced at $9.75 each.

Size 80 x 80 is priced $8.50 each.

WOMEN'S BALBRIGGAN BLOOMERS 69 CENTS PAIR

Extra large size, 46, 48, 50, in colors Flesh, Peach, Helio and White.

WOMEN'S SUMMER VESTS 25 CENTS EACH

Opera top, plain lisle vests, beading top, and insertion strap. Sizes 38 and 40.

HARVEY COMBINATIONS $1.25, $1.50

Harvey Tailored Combinations in summer weight, plain lisle, round or opera top, with tight or umbrella knee, also envelope style. Sizes 38 to 42.

CHILDREN'S RIBBED COTTON HOSE 25 CENTS PAIR

1-1 ribb cotton hose with plain knit feet, serviceable for school wear, colors Brown and Black. Sizes 5 to 8½.

CHILDREN'S SOCKS

We have a large assortment of Children's ¾ and ⅞ socks in ribb lisle with fancy cuff, mercerized lisle in plaid effects, with stripe cuff, also plain lisle and silks with fancy cuff. Priced at 19c. to 75c. pair.

COIN SPOT CREPES ARE IN THE LIMELIGHT

SILK AND COTTON, $1.50 YD.—PURE SILK, $3.75 YD.

These two qualities have lately been placed in stock and they are very pleasing in appearance.

Special at $1.50 per yard are shown in Saxe and White, Sand and Navy, Nile and White, China Red and White, Navy and White, 38 inches wide.

Special at $3.75 per yard we are featuring Red and White, Black and White in assorted size spots, White and Black, Green and White, Navy and Sand, 38 in. wide.

Our Men's and Boys' Department

Is forging ahead with increased sales. We are aiming to make June, 1926, a banner month and in order to do so we intend right from the start to give you most outstanding values. We expect to increase our June business over last June, by at least fifty per cent. if extra values can do it.

Remember, every article we sell, we guarantee to give you values. Your money back if anything is wrong.

CLEARING LOTS OF BOYS' SUITS

ABOUT 75 OF THEM IN THE LOT

Reduced at least twenty per cent. and in some cases forty per cent. Sizes range from 28 to 36.

There are about 25 suits reduced, to $5.00, that were originally $6.50 to $7.50 each.

There are others at $7.50 that were $10.00.

Then there are other $10 suits reduced to $8.00; $11 suits reduced to $8.80; $12.50 suits reduced to $10; $15 suits reduced to $13.00. About 75 to choose from, but they will soon go at these prices.

FINE SHIRTS, ENGLISH BROADCLOTH

IN PLAIN BLUES, GREYS, TANS AND WHITES, PRICE $1.90 EACH

Carefully fashioned Shirts of fine Broadcloth in neckband styles, with separate collar to match. The smartest and most comfortable shirts obtainable at this price, $1.90 each. Sizes 14 to 17½.

BALBRIGGAN TWO-THREAD UNDERWEAR

In two-piece style at 75c. a garment.

In one-piece combinations, with short sleeves and knee length, short sleeves and ankle length, or long sleeves and ankle length, $1.25 a Suit.

MAKE WAY! MAKE WAY! FOR SUMMER STRAW HATS

HEADEASE STRAWS FOR EVERY HEAD

SAILORS in all the new weaves of straw and with a most beautiful assortment of plain or fancy bands, priced specially for quick selling at $1.00, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00 and $4.00 each. Smart styles with Headease comfort.

"THE SUNNY BOY"—Light, soft, flexible straw, that a young man can poke his own personality into and turn the brim down if he wants to. Prices $3.50 and $5.00 each.

PEANUT FIBRE HATS with bands and bound around the edges, 15c. each

WOMEN'S GARDEN HATS, very fine at 35c. each.

GO-AHEAD CLOTHES FOR YOUNG MEN

Our idea of specializing in Young Men's Clothes consists in securing models with a little more daring, having them tailored in fabrics with a little more dash, giving to them generally that go-ahead spirit of the young men who wear them, and pricing them where young men can afford them.

Suits for Young Men, $15.00, $17.50, $18.50, $20.00, $25.00, $27.50.

BOYS' FOUR-IN-HAND KNITTED TIES AT 25 CENTS EACH

Colorful and gay, narrow or wide styles.

Quality, Service, Value.

THE ROBINSON CO. LIMITED

We close at 10 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.